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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

CABLE DISPATCHES were much delayed last night. It was understood the land wires in Ireland were down. Nothing was received from London later than 1:30 yesterday afternoon.

THE ELECTION of Hon. Andrew Stewart to Congress from the XXIst District is not so certain as it appeared from our dispatches of Tuesday night. The vote is close between him and Foster and the majority on either side will be very small. The returns from the XXIVth District indicate that Capt Donley has been re elected by a small majority. If Mr. Stewart is safe, Pennsylvania has not lost a single Republican representative, but th the contrary has gained an addditional member in the XIIth District.

In the XIIIth District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, Ulysses Mercur, Rep., has a majority, reported at 150.

We append a list of Congressmen, as far as heard from:

I. S. F. Randall, Dem.
II. J V. Creeley, Ind. Rep.
III. Leonard Myers, Rep.
IV. Wm. D. Kelley, Rep.
V. J. R. Reading, Dem.—in doubt.
VI. Not heard from. Democratic.
VII. Washington Townsend, Rep.
VIII. Not heard from. Democratic.
IX. O. J. Dickey, Rep.
X. —Killinger, Rep.
XI. Not heard from. Democratic.
XII. L. D. Shoemaker, Rep.—gain.
XIII. Ulysses Mercur, Rep.
XIV. John B. Packer, Rep.
XV. R. J. Haldeman, Dem.
XVI. John Cessna, Rep.—in doubt.
XVII. Daniel J. Morrell, Rep.
XVIII. Not heard from. Democratic.
XIX. G. W. Scofield, Rep.
XX. C. W. Gilfillan, Rep.
XXI. Andrew Stewart, Rep.—probably
XXII. James S. Negley, Rep.
XXIII. Ebenezer McJunkin, Rep.
XXIV. J. B. Donley, Rep.—probably.

THE ELECTION.

Opinions of the City Press.

[From the Dispatch, Independent.]

THE REFORM MOVEMENT A FRAUD.—We felt no sympathy with the Reform movement, because we had watched its inception, knew its originators, could divine their motives, and could, without any failing in charity to them, clearly perceive that they were in no respect creditable. We knew that the grievances which were assumed as the basis for the movement did not exist, and failed to assert their existence was to place those who did so in the category of men who can without blushing be described by the euphonious "unveracious." We therefore denounced it as artificial, unreal, and without any hold on the public sympathy. We felt keenly the scandal involved in the whole transaction. It is hardly possible that any one can now be found with a front so brazen as to deny that the whole thing was a pitiful intrigue. We have been at some pains to analyze the character of the movement, and to our perception its inception can be traced to disappointed ambition; its continuance to a stubborn determination to ruin if they could not rule the Republican party of Allegheny county. Most men would rather be called knaves than fools; and we are irresistibly led to assign the leaders of the movement to one or the other of these categories. We have dwelt with some warmth upon the exceedingly creditable record of the *Dispatch* during the whole period covered by this intrigue.

THE COURSE OF THE "COMMERCIAL."

What can be thought of the course of the *Commercial*, a journal which has designed to achieve a character for dainty propriety and very sentimental dignity. Its course has been of the grossest character in the last few professions, injudicious to real reform and opposed to the plainest dictates of journalistic duty. We can easily conceive it as a possibility that a newspaper should sometimes feel obliged to throw itself into a movement under an inspiration of duty without regard to whether success were solicited or not, but when the merest tyro in politics could see no earthly hope for the election of its ticket, to go on day after day, in a solemn profession of a belief that it would be successful; that its candidates were sure of election, looks, in the retrospect, like a burlesque upon its own followers. It looks very much like a disingenuous play upon the credulity of its poor dupes. Day after day its issues have teemed with confident predictions that Frew would surely be elected; that Negley was utterly out of the field; Hay the real, the real belief of the editor of that sheet? Has his judgment been of that gullible quality that, looking around from day to day on every side signs which, to every one, augured sure defeat, he has yet deliberately made up his mind that success awaited them at the polls. If this is the cast of his judgment, is the *Commercial*, a paper controlled by him, an organ to be trusted on any political question? Why, at any stage of the movement, it would have required the aid of the twenty million magnifying glass of one of Dickey characters to enable any man of judgment to see a scintilla of hope for its success. There is another, on the other hand, that will not so severely tax the judgment of that sheet, but at a lamentable sacrifice of its honesty. This is accompanied by the statement, openly, in this city, that there was a knowledge of the fact that the failure of the whole ticket was assured; that, in order to secure the defeat of Negley, therefore the paper stimulated a hope that they did not feel, with the expectation that, though the election of Frew and his confreres was out of the question, they might, by this means, create a diversion as would insure the election of the Democratic ticket.

[From the Morning Post, Democratic.]

The Democracy of Allegheny county have made a splendid campaign. They go into battle, they march steadily and bravely forward to do their duty, knowing that defeat is certain. They have been able to maintain their position and influence arrayed against them the discipline of party and hereditary hatred of Democracy. But they have fought on, and have stood all adverse circumstances, our party always stands gallantly by its colors.

The result of yesterday's election is in no wise discreditable to the Democracy. Refusing all combinations or alliances, we went out firmly in the discharge of our duty; and leave the satisfaction of the performance it well. The hopes of some of the most sanguine Democrats evidently raised by the apparent dissatisfaction in the ranks of the opposition. The result shows how vain was the promise: how utterly subservient are the masses of the Radical party to acknowledged leaders. The imbecility and total unfitness to manage public affairs has no effect upon men claiming to be honest and independent, writhe under the party lash; and fall in line submissively when the party leaders command it. The comfort the Democrats may take is, if the Radicals can stand it we can.

Of the most corrupt and corrupt infamy of the past ten days, we may speak herafter; merely remarking now that the flush of victory can be pardoned in the blush of shame.

[From the Commercial Gazette.]

The political campaign which has just closed, has thoroughly revolutionized and renovated the Republican party in Allegheny county. And the Reform movement has done it. The rest of leaders for many years to come will venture to depart from the principles laid down in the Reform platform. Besides, they have been able to retain themselves, after horseless efforts, only by pledging themselves in every form to the reforms laid down in that unfortunate platform. We feel ourselves abundantly repaid for our labors in this consummation. We have brought the party upon high and safe ground. Although the Reform candidates have failed of an election, the Reform movement has dictated and established the future policy of the party and secured for its people many important reforms, which the rings and cliques have heretofore successfully resisted. In this the Reform movement has been a great victory. It has done a service for which it will receive the hearty thanks of all good men. Political leaders have been taught a lesson which they will long remember. *Ours is a victory over which we rejoice as something far more valuable than though we had won a game of cards, or even a battle.* It is a victory on principles, decency in party leadership, and a vast improvement in the management of public affairs.

[From the Evening Chronicle, Democrat.]

It was pretty well known in Pittsburgh at eleven o'clock yesterday morning what the general result of the election would be. There was not a corner of the city in which the remark was not passed around, before that hour, that the only way to defeat the Democratic party was to concentrate on the regular Republican ticket. And hence, from that time on, some time gaining ground that the Democracy, with a united organization, was dashing the two wings of the Republican party to pieces for its own advantage, and that all its concentrations on the Reform movement was purely for the purpose of lulling that party to repose enough strength to nullify every Republican vote. It was a bold and ingenious game, and at one time promised to win. But within a few days of the election large numbers of Republicans who were hesitating made up their minds that the Reform movement had gone to their own ticket it was folly to throw away the whole Republican vote and surrender the field to the solid Democracy. There was a respectable number of voters who voted a mixed ticket. They cast a complimentary vote for several Democrats and do not regret their action. Not being positively identified with any of the parties in the field, they have no grievance now to indulge, nor would they have been moved to any exuberant enthusiasm if their particular preferences had been sustained at the polls. They believed that a first class ticket could have been made representing all parties, but the body of the Republicans, holding as they "situated" to developed itself about election time, thought it was pretty manifest that the Democracy were sleeping after the loser's share of the offices, and suddenly repudiated the mixed ticket proposition to make it fall to the ground. It will not be to the permanent interest of the so-called Regular Republicans to keep up by taunts the schism, and in a few weeks the little bitterness of this curious campaign will be forgotten. The world still moves and the Republic is safe.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.---NO. 228.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

A French Victory!

THE GERMANS DRIVEN

From their Position,

WEST SIDE OF PARIS!

BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS!

The French Routed!

GERMANS OCCUPY ORLEANS!

Great Scare at Lyons!

GARIBALDI IN THE FIELD!

Reported German Atrocities!

FRENCH THREATEN RETALIATION!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

THE BATTLE AT ORLEANS.

TOURS, October 12.—The Minister of War publishes the following, contained in a telegram from Orleans at a late hour last evening: "The scene of battle to-day was so near this city that balls and shells fell on the outskirts."

The Prussians are near Gallenel.

The troops sent from Tours to reinforce the Fifteenth Corps, formed a junction with that body near Artenay.

Severe fighting has been renewed before St. Quentin.

A SUBSTANTIAL FRENCH VICTORY.

TOURS, October 12.—The Ministry have just received the following news of an important French victory. The courier which brought the news was permitted to pass through the Prussian lines.

A battle occurred on Friday, the 7th inst., between Fred Mont Valerien and St. Cloud, on the west side of Paris. The French, under Gen. Ducrot, having made a sortie in force, the Prussians were completely defeated and were forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrendering the position they had lately occupied and from which they might have shelled the western part of Paris.

ATROCITIES BY THE PRUSSIANS.

Advices from various parts of France reoeat the statements that the Prussians are committing the greatest atrocities upon helpless towns. Where Franc-Tireurs gain advantages, the Prussians have ordered the municipal authorities of the towns and demanded restitution for captured Prussians on pain of death of the authorities and burning down of towns. Sometimes these orders are executed. Franc-Tireurs themselves be delivered up for execution. In view of this frightful state of affairs the Government is reported to have authorized the subject to the attention of the Prussian military authorities, as well as to foreign ambassadors in France.

Gen. De Metteroque has been removed from the command of troops here and Gen. Palandine appointed to succeed him.

GEN. BOURBAKI—NEW FIVE FRANCS.

TOURS, October 12.—The Government is fully satisfied with the faith of Gen. Bourbaki. Five francs pieces are now issued of the Republic, have just appeared from the mint.

REPORTS OF THE BATTLE AT ORLEANS.

TOURS, October 12.—Messengers who were sent to Orleans yesterday, where a battle is going on, have returned. They make the following report.

The French were in much smaller force than the Prussians and were literally crushed by their superior artillery and driven back into the suburbs of the town. Some barricades had been erected there which were forced to take advantage of the shelter. The Papal Zouaves and Mobiles behaved most gallantly, contesting every street and lane and almost the first fire. None of the regular troops made much resistance. Many threw away their arms and threw off their uniforms and opened fire on the town after the French defeat and owing to the barricades many fires occurred. The reinforcements were destroyed and many other large establishments.

At last accounts the people of Lyons were living in fear and trembling, fast expecting the Prussians had pushed south to Beaurency and Meung, beyond Orleans, and it is feared the latter will reserve the fate which has befallen Orleans. The other French troops in the neighborhood are in good position, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. The weather is smooth, and the unexplicating destruction upon themselves and their property.

THE FRENCH FLEET AGAIN THREATENING.

LONDON, October 12.—A French fleet eight-ed off Heligoland and authorities at Altona and other ports have been warned to remove outer buoys and lights of their harbors to prevent surprise. The United States steamer Plymouth arrived at Kiel, though that port is ostensibly closed by blockade. Other American men-of-war are expected there.

FROM GERMANY.

SIEGE OF THIONVILLE.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—Active siege operations have been commenced by the Prussians at Thionville.

Other Cable Dispatches.

AUSTRIA.

M. THIERS AND FRANCIS JOSEPH—A CATHOLIC DEPUTATION.

VIENNA, October 11.—The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, granted an audience to M. Thiers to-day. His reception was favorable. Thiers also succeeded in obtaining an interview with Counts Andrassy and Potocki, but with no definite results as yet.

A deputation of Catholics favorable to the Pope and the inviolability of the pontifical States, waited on Baron von Beust, the Austrian Premier, to-day. Baron von Beust received them cordially and in reply to their address said that the Government of Austria had made discriminate efforts and representations against the occupation of the Roman States by the Italian troops, and any intervention beyond this would have been unwise and impolitic.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 12.—Geo. Otto Trevorlin, one of the junior Lords of Admiralty, last evening made a speech to his constituents at Selkirk. He complained of the Duke of Cumbridge's army management as slow and insufficient in times so critical.

The *Times'* financial article to-day refers discouragingly to the Thauntepec Canal route, but approves that of Nicaragua, and Thirks in view of the Pacific Railroad and similar great American projects tue latter work will be a success.

LONDON, October 12.—Communication with Aden and India, via the Red Sea cables, is again established.

BELGIUM.

A DENIAL—A CATHOLIC PROTEST.

BRUSSELS, October 12.—The report that the Prussian Minister at Brussels has been recalled is untrue.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mechlin yesterday, to protest against the deposition of the Pope. The Archbishop of Mechlin presided and among the participants were Arch bishops of Buffalo and Calcutta. A protest was unanimously adopted.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, October 12.—Lieutenant General La Marmora entered Rome yesterday and received hearty demonstrations of welcome by the people.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 12—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet and steady: Five-Twenties of '65, 91¾; do '67, 90¾; do '67, 89¾; Ten-Forties, 88; Erie, 18; Illinois, 104; Western, 28¾.

FRANKFORT, October 12.—Bonds 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 12.—Cotton quiet: uplands 9 3-16d; Orleans 9 5-16d; sales 10,000 bales. Red western wheat 8s 7½@8s 8d. Corn 28s 6d@29s.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Election of Directors of Western Union Company—Financial Exhibit.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The following Board of Directors for the ensuing year were unanimously elected by the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day: Hugh Allan, of Montreal, Jas. H. Barker, of New York, Roswell S. Burroughs, of Albion, Sara Corwin, of Pittsburgh, Wm. H. Guion, New York, Emory Cobb, of Kankakee, Ills., Alonzo B. Cornell, of New York, Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, Matthew Hunter Durfee, of New York, J. Aiden Ellis, of Chicago, Norvin Green, of Louisville, Augustus W. Greenleaf, of New York, Jno. A. Griswold, of Troy, Jas. H. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, Wm. H. Hunt, of New York, Geo. Jones, of New York, Cambridge Lieinstone, of New York, Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, Wm. Orton, of New York, Edward S. Sanford, of Brooklyn, Augustus Schell, of New York, Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, Moses Taylor, of New York, Kenoshs, Wisconsin, Jno. Steward, of New York, Moses Taylor, of New York, Daniel Torrance, of New York, Geo. Walker, of Springfield, Massachusetts, Edward B. Wesley, of New York, Stillman Witt, of Cleveland.

On the 1st of July, 1870, this Company possessed 54,109 miles of poles and 112,191 miles of wire, against 52,089 miles of poles and 104,584 miles of wire at the same time last year, being an increase of 1,910 miles of poles and 7,607 miles of wire. During the past year there has been an increase of 55 offices and 883 sets of telegraphic apparatus. The gross receipts for the year ending July 1, 1870, were $7,514,998 39; do. ditto, 1870, $7,536,237 39; decrease of $178,183 00, or two and one-third per cent. The gross expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1870, were $4,940,772 42; do. 1869, $4,846,116 85; increase, $94,655 57, or one and a half per cent. The number of messages transmitted during the year was twenty-two per cent less than in the year ending July 1869. The net profits for the year ending July 1, 1870, were $2,594,467 48; do. for 1870, $2,727,965 54, being a decrease of $273,491 96, or two-thirty per cent. From October 1, 1869, when the reduced tariff went into operation, to April 1st, 1870, the gross receipts were $1,273 98 less and the expenditures were $185,429 13 more, making a difference in the net earnings of $187,703 11. The principal cause of this decrease in the net earnings for the year occurred in the first seven months after the reduction in rates. In the remaining five months $200,622 55 occurred during the months of January and February alone, being thirty-five per cent. of the decrease for the year. After the reduction of rates, in October of last year, the gross receipts did not come up to those of any corresponding month in the previous year until May, when they exceeded the same month of the preceding year by $7,-000 in July, 1870, the receipts exceeded the same month in 1869 by $4,699 68; in August, 1870, the receipts exceeded the same month of the preceding year by $44,124 58. As the cost of performing an increased amount of traffic increased in a certain proportion with the service, the increased amount of traffic and the increased amount earned in any corresponding month of the preceding year, until July, when they were in excess of the corresponding month by $1,281 42; in August, 1870, the net earnings were $218,614 14, being $14,087 26 better than in 1869. From October 1st to March 1st, 1870, five months, the net earnings were $846,859 73. From March 1st, 1870, to August 1st, 1870, five months, the net earnings were $946,868 21, or eleven and six-tenths per cent. If the same rate of increase should continue for the next seven months it would be thirty-two and a half per cent. The other French troops in the neighborhood are in good position, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. The weather is smooth, and the unexplicating destruction upon themselves and their property.

THE FRENCH FLEET AGAIN THREATENING.

LONDON, October 12.—A French fleet eight-ed off Heligoland and authorities at Altona and other ports have been warned to remove outer buoys and lights of their harbors to prevent surprise. The United States steamer Plymouth arrived at Kiel, though that port is ostensibly closed by blockade. Other American men-of-war are expected there.

FROM GERMANY.

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PRISON REFORM.

National Congress at Cincinnati—First Day's Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 12, 1870.

The National Prison Reform Congress commenced its session to-day at 10 A. M., in Thorn's Hall. A temporary organization was effected by appointing Hon. A. S. Goshorn, President of the Board of Public Charities, who welcomed the delegates in a few stirring sentences, to which a reply was made by Dr. Brockway, of Detroit House of Correction.

A permanent organization was accomplished by making Governor Hayes, of Ohio, President, who was conducted to the chair by Governor Baker of Indiana, and Ex-Governor Haines of New Jersey.

The President made a brief address on assuming the chair, in which he spoke in strong terms of the objects of the meeting and the great good that might be expected from its labors.

Dr. Wines, of New York Prison Association, gave statements showing the present state of the prisons of the United States. He said that there were forty State prisons, twenty-five houses of correction, and several hundred county jails in the country, besides a large number of stations or lockups, chiefly in cities and larger towns. There were on an average 15,000 prisoners in the State prisons, 5,000 to 6,000 in the houses of correction, 40,000 to 50,000 in common jails, and perhaps twice as many in lockups. Crime had increased within the last decade, but not disproportionately to the increase of population.

Dr. Pierce, of New York House of Refuge, read an elaborate and interesting paper on the Reformatories of the United States, in which he traced their history, exhibited their present condition and showed the vast work they were accomplishing for the criminal portion of the rising generation.

A debate ensued, in which the comparative merits of the congregated and family systems of conducting industries was the chief point of controversy, which was participated in by C. L. Pierce, Esq., of Massachusetts, and Rev. Marcus Ames, of the Massachusetts Girls' Industrial School, and others.

In the evening two papers were read which had been commissioned by foreign gentlemen, the first by F. Bruns, former Chancellor of Denmark, and now Inspector General of Prisons in that country, giving a strikingly interesting accounts of the present state of prison discipline there. Points of great value in the Danish system were developed well worthy the attention in other countries. The second paper was by Sir John Bowring, of England, well known by his writings. It was read by Mr. Barrows, and received under the British Government. His essay treated on the proper purposes of prison discipline, and the true idea of a prison was that of a moral hospital, in which prisoners were patients. This thought was the key to his theory of prison treatment. He drew a vivid but by no means flattering picture of the unpaid country Justices of England and their dispensation of justice.

A very earnest discussion followed, in which the question was whether the highest pecuniary results in prison management were compatible with the highest moral results. Messrs. Brockway and Pilsbury maintaining the affirmative, and Gov. Baker, Dr. Wines and Dr. Wolff, with other members, participating.

Two papers were read in the evening, one of a highly instructive character, communicated by Hon. J. W. Edmonds, of New York, on the reformatory element of prison discipline. The ideal of a true prison system for a State." This was a masterly production, to which no analysis that could be given in an ordinary column would do justice.

STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fayette County—Congressional.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 12.—The Democratic majority in Fayette county will be about seven hundred.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—In Ohio the Republicans carried eleven districts, and have elected Perry in the first, Stevenson in the second, Smith in the sixth, Shellabarger in the seventh, Beatty in the eighth, Wilson in the eleventh, Monroe in the fourteenth, Ambler in the seventeenth, Upson in the eighteenth and Garfield in the nineteenth. The Democrats have elected Campbell in the third district, Lamison in the fifth, Van Trump in the twelfth and Morgan in the thirteenth. The Republican Congressional majority in the first district is 2,330 against less than 2,000 last election.

LATER—The returns are meagre, but indicate large Republican gains throughout the State. The Republicans gain one Congressman in the First District and one in the Ninth District. The contest in Schenck's District and in McClurg's District is very close.

In the Second District, there is a slight discrepancy in the Eighteenth Ward, which a recount will only settle. The present figures show Stevenson's majority to be 1,517. The majority of the highest Republican candidate in Hamilton county is about 2,500.

Special dispatches received here from Highland county gives Smith of the Sixth District 100 majority. In Clermont county the Democrats claim 375 while the Republicans concede them 300.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—Fourteen Democratic counties show a Republican gain over last year of 3,706. Fifteen Republican counties show a Republican gain of 491. The total gain in twenty-seven counties is 4,127.

The Republicans gain two Congressmen, Penny and Foster, and probably lose two, Schenck and Cox.

The official returns of Hamilton county show a majority for Sherwood, Republican Secretary of State, of 2,863; Herzog, Board of Public Works, 2,351; Wilson, Comptroller of Treasury, 2,683. The highest majority on the county ticket, was for Leininger, Recorder, 3,567; the lowest, with the exception of Ampt, 1,887, Ampt, for Prosecuting Attorney, is elected over Champion by 543 majority.

Jones is elected over Kautz by 1,242.

Stevenson's (Rep.) majority in the Second District, 1,468.

The indications are that M'Clurg, Republican, in the Fourth District, is defeated.

The Republicans here have about given up Schenck's election.

TROY, O., Oct. 12.—Miami county, official vote: Sherwood, 3,208; Hasly, 2,738; McClung, 3,061; McKinney, 2,874.

GALLIPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Gallia county gives a Republican majority of 880; a Republican gain of 250.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—In fifty eight counties reported, partially official, the Democrats have a majority on the State ticket of 991. The counties yet to hear from gave the Republican State ticket in 1868, 1,481 majority. Both parties claim the State by a small majority. The Democrats gain one Congressman, probably two. Gen. Mason, Democrat, is elected in the Seventh District by 600 majority. In the Fourth District, Hon. Individual Wilson, Republican, is probably elected.

The Democrats gain in State Senate in Howard and Cass counties. The Republicans gain one representative in Laporte county and and one in Tippecanoe county.

Gen. Coburn's (Representative for Congress) majority in Marion county is 700, and in the district about 500.

In the Ninth Congressional District Gen. Shanks, Republican, present member, is reelected.

New York Press Imbroglio—The Special Cable War Dispatches.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 12.—The *Tribune* of tomorrow will contain the following:

THE TRIBUNE AND THE WAR NEWS.

The following document was published in the *Journal of Commerce, Sun, Times* and *World* of yesterday:

To the New York *Associated Press*, NEW YORK, October 11, 1870.—At a special meeting of the New York Associated Press, held this day, all the members being present, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by a vote of

"WHEREAS, False reports have been published by the *Tribune*, charging upon several members of the Association the theft or improper use in a mutilated form of special dispatches to that paper, it is hereby

"Resolved, That the Board authorizes the contradiction of this report in the papers of the Association. No member of the Association will be responsible for the theft or publication of this character, and all who print the whole, or any part, as they choose have an equal right to the news of the day.

"It was ordered by the Association, that the foregoing be signed by the President and Secretary, published in the daily papers, and transmitted for publication to the members of said Association and to all newspapers receiving dispatches from this organization.

(Signed) DAVID M. STONE, President.
ISAAC W. ENGLISH, Secretary.

The *Tribune* never having charged any member of the Associated Press with the theft of its special dispatches, the very property and right of which is denied by such a ludicrous preamble and resolution. But the beaten members of the Association, probably hoping to do something to counteract the general and almost universal recognition by the press of the country of the *Tribune's* enterprise during the late war news, (columns of such recognitions have been copied by the *Tribune*,) obtained signatures to the following, and published the following sums to its correspondents and to cable companies for its special news since the commencement of the war: $3,455 25; August 5th, $2,939 69; August 9th, $2,913 13; August 11th, $3,268 86; August 19th, $3,343 73; August 27th, $2,875 21; August 29th, $9,259 66; August 30th, $2,630 64; August 31st, $2,-678 28; $7,612 98; Sept. 2d, $4,670 58; Sept. 23d, $2,-049 86; Sept. 29, $2,733 62; Oct. 4th, $2,774 45; Oct. 5th, $2,-774 45; Oct. 6th, $2,774 45.

In addition to these sums the *Tribune* paid its proportion of the cost of news received through the Associated Press by the other members in common. The payments were of loans made in gold, but these sums represent the currency cost. In one day for cable tolls alone has been $18 pounds 19s gold, or over $4,000 currency. This has used nearly all our special dispatches and has promptly paid its proportion of the cable tolls only. The *Herald* has used many of them, paying promptly its proportion of cable tolls only. The *Times* has used a few of the dispatches, but has paid nothing, and the sum has used several days' dispatches, while it refuses to pay for others, one of them being the Gravelotte dispatch which it falsely claimed as belonging to it, and which it has not yet paid its proportion of its cost. The *Herald* paid us for its proportion of tolls $4,157 63, currency, and the *World* and *Sun* together $5,729 62, making $20,-988 05, received from other papers.

The case then stands thus: The *Tribune* for weeks and even months furnished to its associates and to the press of the country the only special and full news obtained by telegraph concerning the most gigantic civil and military convulsion of modern times. It plants its own special correspondents into the field, selected by itself, sent to the proper points by itself, furnished with civil and military facilities secured for them by itself, paid exclusively by itself, acting solely under its direction, responsible solely to and even known solely by itself. The benefit of news thus obtained, at a cost of $56,000, was received by other papers of the Association on their returning to us $20,988 05 of our outlay, and by the press of the entire country outside of New York without any return to them whatever. In the first instance the whole $56,988 44 was advanced and risked by the *Tribune*. Now it seems second to our associates in New York to attempt imposing upon the public the claim that they had equal interest, an equal expense and equal risk, in the unprecedented collation and transmission of news with ourselves. We are content to abide the judgment of the country, only expressing the hope that the defaulting members of the Association will pay their past due bills for such dispatches of ours as they have used before they do anything further in the way of revolutions. In the meantime we have our satisfaction in the steady increase in the circulation of the *Tribune*, and advertising customers find their profit in the increased business secured to them through our new readers.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1870.

THE DEFAULTING PAY-MASTERS.

The defaulting pay-masters of the navy, whose accounts have been found to be short more than a million dollars, are at last to be brought to trial. The Secretary of the Navy will to-morrow issue an order convening a court-martial in this city on the 20th inst., for the trial of the following named paymasters: E. Marcy, Washington Parker, Lockwood Girard and M. Hicks. The court for the trial of officers will compose the court: Admiral Goldsborough, President; Admiral Henry Walke; Commodores Pinkney, Radford and Benjamin Sands; Capt. H. H. Davenport; Paymasters H. M. Hirskell and W. B. Boggs, members. Capt. W. M. G. Temple is to be Judge Advocate.

Death of Gen. R. E. Lee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, October 12.—A dispatch from Staunton says a messenger arrived last night from Lexington, Va., bringing the information that Gen. Lee was much worse. His physicians report that his disease has assumed a typhoid character and his friends are alarmed at his condition.

LEXINGTON, Va., October 12, 10 A. M., via Millboro, 11 A. M.—Gen. Lee passed the last at thirty minutes past nine o'clock this morning of congestion of the brain, aged 63 years, 4 months and 25 days.

LEXINGTON, Va., October 12.—Gen. Lee began to grow worse on Monday and continued to sink until he breathed his last. Places of business are closed, bells tolling and the whole community thrown into the deepest grief.

RICHMOND, October 12.—Lee's death occasions a deep feeling of gloom throughout the whole community. The city authorities issued orders that the bells in public buildings be tolled during to-morrow. Gov. Walker will officially communicate the sad news to the Legislature. There will be a general suspension of business in the city. Council will meet to take appropriate action.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, has been appointed U. S. Solicitor General.

—Hon. Gilbert Dean died at his residence, in Poughkeepsie, New Jersey, yesterday morning.

—The Grand Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers meets at Nashville next week.

—The Tennessee Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South has been holding the annual session at Pulaski, Tenn.

—Yesterday the Italian residents of Boston celebrated the 376th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

—The Mass. Democratic State Convention, at Fitchburg, yesterday unanimously nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor.

—Among the Democratic nominations for members of the lower House of the Legislature, in St. Louis, is Gen. F. P. Blair.

—The Italians of Memphis yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the discovery of America by imposing procession, carrying Italian and American flags.

—Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Professor Henry of Smithsonian Institute, and H. J. McCormick, arrived at New York on the steamer Russia, last night.

—Messrs. Barbour and Walker, parties to the recent duel challenge at Richmond, Va., were arrested yesterday, under the apprehension of another collision, and bailed to answer.

—Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has appointed six delegates at large and three from each Congressional district to the National Capital Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 25th inst.

—In Baltimore, Tuesday night, Herman Mazeschept fell from a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and received injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. He left Pittsburgh a few days ago.

—United States Marshal Sharp, at New York, is making preparation for the enforcement of the law against fraudulent voting, enacted by last Congress, at the fall election in November. Marines will be employed, as in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

—A number of masked men visited the jail at Manchester, Tennessee, on midnight last Saturday, overcame the guard, unlocked the jail, and took away a prisoner named Holland, accused of stealing horses belonging to his mother-in-law.

—In the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, a resolution favoring woman suffrage was received with laughter, and sent to the committee on resolutions. That committee subsequently reported a platform, in which they declined to insert that plank.

—An appeal is published by the American branch of the International Association for the relief of misery on the battle-fields and in behalf of the destitute victims of the European war, of whom over 200,000 are in a starving condition in Ardennes alone.

—The receipts from the fair at St. Louis last week were nearly seventy-nine thousand dollars, almost sixteen thousand dollars more than last year. Over three-fourths of this large amount was taken for admission tickets at the gate, the Association charging nothing for the entrance of articles or stock.

—The appointment of Colonel Hatch as a member of the Board to examine officers under the new army law, has been revoked, as he will not be able to leave Washington from his station in Texas in time for the meeting of the Board. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, of the 18th Infantry, has been appointed in his place.

—The Dickens-Bolton vendetta at Memphis, ended yesterday morning by the death of Dr. Sam. Dickens, the last of his family, who accidentally killed himself. Effects of liquor which he died. He was riding in a buggy with a shot gun by his side, which he accidentally discharged, lodging the entire cartridge in his arm and shoulder.

—Gov. Hoffman, of New York, declines political discussion with Gen. Woodford during the canvass in that State, with the statement that the public have in his official acts and messages material upon which to form judgment of his administration, and do not desire or desire him to leave the Executive chair for such a purpose. Should he speak at all, it will be at the request of his fellow citizens at such time and place as are convenient to them and him.

—The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled yesterday. Two hundred and sixty-five towns were represented by nine hundred and thirty-two delegates. Jno. Q. Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation and the balance of the State ticket as follows: Lieut-Gov. Jas. Chattaway; Secretary of State, Luther Stevenson; Treasurer, Eliphalet Wood; Auditor, Phineas Allen; Attorney General, W. Warren. Mr. Chatterway is on the Labor Reform ticket.

—At nine o'clock Tuesday evening, a singular accident occurred at the Democratic meeting in the Seventh ward of Chicago. Nearly four hundred persons had gathered together when suddenly an ominous sound was heard. The snapping of timber sounded above the speaker's voice, a cry rang out that the house was falling, and a rush was made for the doorway; then the timbers supporting the floor gave way with a terrible crash, and the large audience was precipitated together into the ground, in a shocking manner, and, despite the assistance of his horror-stricken wife, died in a few minutes. No cause known to exist, unless temporary insanity.

F.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

GREENSBORO, October 12.—River rising with about thirty-nine inches of water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer sixty-two degrees at six P. M. D. C.

MORGANTOWN, October 12.—River stationary with twenty inches of water in the channel; weather clear; thermometer sixty degrees at six P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, October 12.—River stationary with three feet and a half of water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer fifty-seven degrees at six P. M.

OIL CITY, October 12.—River stationary with sixteen inches of water; weather clear and cold; thermometer forty-three degrees at six P. M. D. C.

Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—The Italians of this city to-day celebrated the 378th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. A procession of Italian societies, with many handsome banners and allegorical wheels, representing the Santa Maria, marched through the principal streets, after which they proceeded to the public grounds, where they had a festival, terminating with a ball this evening. The affair was very creditable and attracted much attention.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 12.—The attendance at the Industrial Exposition to-day and to-night was eighteen thousand. Large numbers came in from the country. About two thousand came on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road. The general committee decided to-day to positively close the Exhibition on the 22d instant.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 12.—Cattle quite active, but prices are off a trifle, owing to very liberal receipts. Supply: 345 cars, against 165 same day last year. Advices from other points are also unfavorable. Sales 1,580 head: $8@8.85 for Kentucky; $8@8.25 for Illinois, $6.50@8.25 for Ohio, $6.75@7.70 for Indiana and $5.12½@6 for Canada; Kansas fed Texans sold at $6.25@6.30; buyers are very cautious, under the lessons of last week. Sheep active; all offerings taken at the slight advance noted yesterday; western sell at $4.50@5, and Canadas at $5.25@5.75. Canada lambs sell freely at $6.50@7. Hogs dull at previous decline.

GENERALITIES.

HON. CORNELIUS WENDELL is dead.

THE hog cholera has broken out in Marion county, Iowa.

THE Russians are making a great ado over "Lothair" translated.

WAUKON, Iowa, is put out by a female hook and ladder company.

THE Virginia oyster navy is preparing to shell the Maryland fleet.

J. P. EVANS, of Lincoln, Ill., has a "mad stone" for curing hydrophobia.

WISCONSIN has 198 men who "do the State some service" in its prison.

PUMPKIN PIE festivals are churchly diversions on Long Island, just now.

A FRENCH IRON-CLAD is cruising in the English channel, near New Haven.

THE heirs of Anneke Jans now propose to shake Trinity to her foundations.

AN American publishing house wants Lord Lytton's new novel $2,500 worth in gold.

THE Austrian railroads carry free all contributions to the German Sanitary fund.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS protests against the malicious imputation that he is writing a novel.

JUVENILES will be delighted to learn that the castor bean crop of Illinois is immense.

THE proposed railroad from Peterborough to Hillsborough, Conn., will cost $400,000.

A SITE has been selected at St. Louis, Mo., for a female college, the only one in the State.

"DROWNED in dodging a potato thrown by Wm. Stubbs," was the verdict of a Toledo jury.

SOME of the cars which bore German soldiers to the front were marked:—"Not to be kept dry."

THE Austrian War Min

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94@95.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½@113¾.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY has spoken out nobly in favor of the Republican party. We have not lost a single candidate.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies during the rebellion, died at Lexington, Va., Wednesday morning.

EVERY NEWSPAPER in the city appears to be satisfied with the result of Tuesday's election. Inasmuch as we alone stood true to the old party, we of course, are grateful to our contemporaries for their expression of satisfaction over a result we have brought about.

THE INFLUENCE of the *Commercial* in this county may be measured by the meagre vote polled for the Reform ticket on Tuesday, and it must be remembered that all the other English journals of the city, except our own, helped that sheet in its attempt to break up the Republican party.

MR. JOHN F. DRAVO sent a printed circular through the mails to every one he could reach, begging votes for Walton. In that circular he says, "We also enclose some regular Republican tickets," leaving it to be inferred that the tickets enclosed were truly the regular Republican tickets. Upon scrutinizing them, however, it was found that they were not regular Republican tickets, but bogus ones, Mr. Robb's name being left off and Mr. Walton's substituted. Mr. Dravo may reconcile this with *his* ideas of right, but we cannot.

A GENTLEMAN who has spent some months in the western counties of this State, and who made up his knowledge of politics from daily reading the *Commercial*, was utterly astounded, on reaching the city yesterday, to find that the *Commercial's* ticket had received a vote so paltry. "Why," said he, "I felt sure, from my daily perusal of that sheet, that either it would elect its own ticket or secure the success of the Democrats; and to find that it is backed up only by a couple of thousands of voters renders that sheet so utterly contemptible in my eyes that I can never read it again with any degree of confidence!" This feeling throughout the Eastern counties of this State and adjoining counties of Ohio, is general. The people who read that sheet feel to-day as if they had been invited to witness a grand commotion of the political elements and have been entertained with a tempest in a tea-pot.

JOHN JOURDAN, late Superintendent of Police in the city of New York, died on the 10th instant, at his residence in that city. A fearless, honest and incorruptible man, the Board of Police have but resolved truly when they assert, "the public have sustained a great and irreparable loss." For fifteen years he had performed the duties appertaining to his business, and during the whole time enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the public. He was peculiarly adapted for a detective. His memory was extraordinarily retentive, and he never forgot either a face or a fact. It is generally believed that both body and mind had been so overburdened with cares and anxieties, among which, and the most prominent, was the investigation of the Nathan murder, that they carried him to a premature grave. Mr. Jourdan's reputation was not a local one, and there is not a city in the Union but knew of him, and scarcely any that has not felt the value of his aid.

DURING the late campaign, desirous of saving those who might read the *Commercial* from being deceived by its game of brag, and misled by its constantly iterated assertion that the contest was between Frew and Hopkins, we asserted that Mr. Frew would not have a majority over either candidate in any district; that there was not an election district in the county in which his vote could not be expressed in two figures, and many in which it could be given with one. The *Commercial*, on the contrary, bristled daily with bold assertions that Frew could be elected; that Negley was not in the fight; that the contest was between Frew and Hopkins, and that every vote given for Negley was thrown away.

In the light of the election returns, which was right? Which paper deceived the people? The answer is easy. Every one of our statements has been vindicated, and every one of the *Commercial's* has been falsified. The readers of that sheet must settle it with themselves how they can longer believe a paper that has so persistently attempted to mislead and deceive them.

A PRISONER, of the name of Wilson, confined in the Connecticut State Prison, murdered his keeper. The evidence adduced on his trial satisfies us that if it is true, it is not only not wonderful that this prisoner did murder his keeper, but strange that more murders have not been committed within the walls of that State Prison.

For some offence, we know not what, Wilson was confined for forty-eight hours in utter darkness. To many perhaps this would not seem a severe punishment, and yet observation has long since taught wardens the fact, that it is a punishment so terrible on both mind and body, that it should never be resorted to unless in extreme cases. In the information we glean from the trial we learn that Wilson could not believe that it was only forty-eight hours. He questioned persistently on this point, and was evidently dissatisfied. He no doubt thought it was an age.

But other facts were disclosed that will shock the feelings of every charitable man. Wilson, since his conviction, has been confined in a cell six or eight feet long and about four feet wide. All the furniture in this cage was a shoot-iron bedstead. The floor of the cell is higher than the floor of the hall, so that a bucket can be passed under it and removed without opening the door, there being a hole in the floor of the cell under which the bucket is placed. His isolation was almost complete, as no one ever passed his cell save when the keeper came to feed a prisoner. Two finely grated doors are the openings, and the light is always a dim twilight. Nothing of any kind was given him to read. And the filth and stench was unendurable, so disgusting, it is said, that the prisoner had not eaten a morsel since he entered that cell. To add to all this, Wilson's feet had been amputated, and he could not walk without shoes, and these they took away from him.

This is terrible, particularly as a means of preparation for a man to meet death. What wonder that Wilson declared he would rather be hanged than go back into that cell. Surely there is a good ground for the work of reform in the Connecticut State Prison.

WE give to our readers an extract from the speech of Senator Conkling, of New York, which we think will be a complete and satisfactory reply to the charges made by the Democratic party against the Republican administration. While it may be urged that the increased population of the country since the administration of General Jackson, should have reduced the amount *per capita*, yet we feel a little reflection will satisfy every thinking mind that such reasoning is not sound. Setting aside the fact that a terrible rebellion has necessarily increased the government expenses, it is also time that these expenses do not decrease in proportion as population increases. But be this as it may the fact still exists that for the year ending June 30, 1870, under the Republican administration of General Grant the expenses of the government are 55 cents less *per capita* than under the Democratic administration of James Buchanan:

The present administration has reduced the expenses of the Government until they are less, *per capita*, than they have been since General Jackson's time. For the year ending June 30, 1870, the last fiscal year, the cost of the government was $1 64½ for every person in the nation, and this is less by 13 cents than the average cost for twenty-four years preceding the rebellion. This assertion may surprise you, and so I give you data:

EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST AND DEBT, OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Jackson	8 years	$1 16 annually.
Van Buren	4 years	1 78 annually.
Polk	4 years	1 73 annually.
Pierce	4 years	1 96 annually.
Buchanan	4 years	2 19 annually.
	24 years.	
Average annual cost during this period for each person		$1 77
Cost under President Grant for each person		1 64½
Difference in favor of Grant		13½
Grant less than Van Buren		14c per capita
Grant less than Polk		11c per capita
Grant less than Pierce		32c per capita
Grant less than Buchanan		55c per capita

THOSE small paragraphs published in the *Commercial* and *Chronicle*, (at so much per line?) daily, sandwiched between larger paragraphs and staring you in the eye at every turn of the paper, must be pleasant to *some* body, now. "Vote for Frew!" (so they read,) "the only way to defeat Hopkins is to vote for Frew!" Some curious man might make a scrap-book of them and append the election returns as a comment. No party ever stood up so nobly against multiplied and determined assaults as the Republican party of Allegheny County in the late campaign. It was assailed by men and papers, pretending to be Republican, with a bitterness and vehemence unparalleled. The flood of defamation and villification burst against it with a force sufficient almost to sweep away the last vestiges of truth, and men stood by appalled at the depravity and depth of baseness which characterized the conduct of those who carried on this war. For a week before the election the county was sown broad cast with deceptive handbills and tickets; smoothbores were plentier than autumn leaves; every man's house was invaded with stickers and bogus tickets of every possible description; the mails and the mail carriers were loaded down with circulars from Tom, Dick and Harry, containing tickets for Walton and appeals to vote for him, and Republican voters were annoyed in every possible way by the efforts of the adversary to seduce them from their allegiance. Yet all in vain. The stanch, sterling Republicans of this good old county stood up like a wall of adamant, and turned back the tide of defamation and abuse. No pressure was sufficient to move them from their firm base. They had a clear, well-defined political faith, and nothing could wean them from it. All honor to them for their firmness, devotion and gallantry! They have earned and well received the gratitude of every true Republican heart in the country, and Allegheny stands to-day, where she has always stood, in the front ranks of Republican counties.

SOUR GRAPES.

The following we take from the *Commercial* of yesterday. The first Regular (?) is Brigham, the second Thompson and the Third Carnahan. They admit they don't care whether Allegheny County is Republican or Democratic. We know this, gentlemen, but an honest confession is always good for the soul.

A DIVERSE VIEW.

Conversation Between Three Regular Leaders Last Night.

First Regular.—Well it's been a hard fight, and we may thank our stars that we got off so well.

Second Regular.—Nothing but the negro vote has saved Negley, and he's about the fellow to be saved in that way.

Third Regular.—What d'ye think the *Commercial* will say?

[The subject is discussed at considerable length.]

First Regular.—It is my opinion that the *Commercial* won't feel bad. It has fully demonstrated that, whatever else we may say of gentlemen, such courage is not to be despised. And for courage—why, gentlemen, it's my belief that the *Commercial*, which will be likely to be affected, cares little what takes place in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county or the State of Pennsylvania. That it is able to take care of itself, and make itself respected. [Therefore, no one dissenting the conference broke up.]

NEUTRALITY.

England, not in her endeavor to be entirely neutral, so much as to her real division of sentiment concerning the two great powers now at war, is in a very far from enviable condition. Her domestic relations with Germany, and her intimate military alliance with France, are thorns in her sides. It is said Prussia has become threatening and *demands* a cessation of all contracts for furnishing arms to France, and cites as a precedent her prohibition against transporting weapons and ammunition across her territory, during the Crimean war.

In the proclamation of General Grant, issued on the 22d of August last, he declared that our citizens had the right and privilege of manufacturing and selling within the United States arms and munitions of war and other articles known as contraband of war.

The effect of this proclamation is plain. A French merchant can, in any part with in the jurisdiction of the United States, purchase as many breech-loaders or other arms as he may choose, to be used by the French in the present war. Prussia may do the same. There is no privilege given to either nation in this respect, but both stand on the same footing and the Government strictly maintains neutrality.

In the late proclamation of the President no vessel of war of either belligerent is allowed to leave any of our ports within twenty-four hours after a merchant vessel has sailed. Taking these two proclamations in connection, we might readily be led to the belief that, if such a demand has been made by Prussia of England, it will be followed by a similar request to the United States. And yet, we can hardly believe that any such demand has been made of England. We regard Count Bismarck as a wise and eminent statesman, with too thorough a knowledge of international law, to make any such error. The President of the United States has no such power, so would be necessarily implied by such a demand. The executive must have the consent of Congress before any such prohibition would become legal, and the Queen of England is just as impotent without the acquiescence of Parliament.

We do not believe therefore, that Bismarck has couched his words into the nature of a demand on this particular point, or if he has, it is in connection with some English violation of neutrality law. There is a wide difference between the sale of materials contraband of war *within* the Union, and *furnishing* transportation to carry arms to France. Our own experience with England is not of a character to regard her neutrality as ever very strictly enforced, and we have no doubt that when the whole truth comes to light it will be found, that the division of opinion in England with reference to the nations carrying on this war, has led to more than a simple contract—a sale and delivery—*within* the kingdom.

OHIO OBSTRUCTIONS.

Unless the citizens of our county endorse by positive and energetic action, the representatives of the river men in their protest against the obstruction of the Ohio river at Cincinnati, that protest will be almost useless. It is necessary that a great weight should be brought to bear outside the Convention, against the construction of the bridge proposed. That our readers may more thoroughly understand the nature of this one obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio, we give in brief a description of it.

The main span of the proposed bridge will be 400 feet of clear water way. But the bridge if built, will be so low that in an ordinary good boating stage of the river there will not be more than 20 feet from the surface of the water to the floor. In good seasons therefore no boat could pass through the main span and would be compelled to resort to the draw. The draw is only about one hundred feet, and instead of being over the channel is over two hundred feet from it. It has been clearly proven that coal tows cannot pass through spans of one hundred feet under the very best of circumstances, simply because they are too wide. But even if reduced down to a number of barges, sufficient to pass through a span of one hundred feet, still this bridge has nine or ten piers, whose resistance to the water at even ordinary good boating seasons, would make the spans between them more sluice ways, that could not but result in destroying immense amounts of freight.

The fact, therefore is, that the bridge as it is being built, is nothing more nor less than a vast obstruction uselessly placed against our river interests, and without one good reason for so doing. Railroad bridges can be built so as not to impede navigation. Even if it should require a greater outlay of capital, it is no reason that the navigation of our rivers should be impeded for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars to any railroad. Our river trade even with all the obstacles that have been placed in front of it has been steadily increasing. It must not be forgotten that a single boat of 1,200 tons will take as much freight as a train of 150 cars, and at a tariff of expense far below that charged on Railroads. We can see no reason whatever, therefore, for our citizens to sit idly by, and look quietly on, at this attempt to deprive our city of its vast outlet for their commercial interests. It is not alone the Miami Railroad bridge, but year by year there seems to have been a continued and persistent effort to take away from the city of Pittsburgh and the counties lying along the Ohio, one of the best avenues of trade ever offered to any people.

We do not stand opposed to railroads or railroad bridges. What we deplore is, that an effort should be made to ruin the trade on the river by building a bridge, unnecessarily low and with a number of spans absolutely useless. We hope that our citizens will take action in the matter as a people. To demand that our rights shall be guarded and respected, and that the vast amounts of capital and material for labor yearly brought to us and used for our benefit, shall not be utterly wasted or turned into another channel.

We have referred to this bridge alone as the obstruction at present demanding our immediate attention. There are others that have wasted immense amounts of property and will continue to do so just so long as they are permitted to exist. Of these we will speak hereafter, but for the present we urge unity of effort with the river men in preventing this new and most dangerous obstacle to a free avenue on the Ohio for our trade.

CONGRATULATIONS.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It is a long time since I first made the GAZETTE my political guide. It has never failed me. It has always come out right side up. I feel prouder of it to-day than I ever did before. It has fought a mighty battle and achieved a glorious victory. I confess that at one time my faith was weak. The *Commercial* said "the people are all with us." The *hired* stumpers of the disorganizers re-echoed the empty boast, "the people are with us," and I think one of them said by way of emphasis, "and the rest of mankind." But although weak my faith did not leave me. I knew the GAZETTE never asserted anything unqualifiedly without *knowing* it to be true. I knew that the editors and proprietors mingled freely with the original call signers and learned their views. The "OLDEST" the SAFEST, and the BEST knew whereof it affirmed. The *Commercial*, on the other hand, told *knowingly* the most contemptuous falsehoods. In proof, look at the vote in the "editors" ward, and also in the ward of his candidate for Congress, did he or did he not know the state of things in these wards? Evidently the *Commercial* tried to deceive the people and told what it knew to be *untrue*. Gentlemen, you have my thanks and the thanks of thousands for your noble efforts to save the Republican party. Accept my congratulations. A CITIZEN.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: The campaign through which we have passed has demonstrated which is the most reliable newspaper in Pittsburgh. For a long time I relied on the statements of the "better" organ. I am glad I took warning in time. Had it not been for the GAZETTE I would have been among the defeated disorganizers to-day. I voted the entire regular ticket, and hope that will be a sufficient atonement for my sins of thought, word and deed at the commencement of the campaign. A thousand thanks to the noble GAZETTE. EIGHTEENTH WARD.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Let by gones be by-gones. But the Republican party of Allegheny county, the State or Pennsylvania and the country, owe an immense debt of gratitude to the Pittsburgh Daily GAZETTE. Had it not been for the GAZETTE'S faithful and untiring labors we would not have had a Republican party in Allegheny county to-day. I hope Republicans will not forget the paper that stood by them when many were distrustful. Three cheers for the GAZETTE, the only true Reform paper of Pittsburgh. J. F.

DEAR OLD GAZETTE: You have been denounced as a "silly, doting old fool." I must [illegible] congratulate you on your [illegible]. Although venerable for your years "your eye is not dimmed, nor your natural force abated." You have proved a good old party. "More strength to your elbow." OLD SUBSCRIBER.

UPPER ST. CLAIR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: What better proof do the people of Allegheny county want of the infamous workings of the bogus Reform party than the fact of them publishing in their guerilla sheet, the *Commercial*, the following gentlemen as their Vigilance Committee: Samuel Morton, David Baines, Chris Graff, Jno. D. Saulters, Jno. Fife, M. D., Wm. Leasett, Gregg Algeo, Jno. Connor, Jno. Trimble, Wm. Orr, Wm. Morrow. Every one of these men repudiate the Reform movement, and the best proof that is wanted of the farce is that not a Frew vote was cast in this township. We don't read the *Commercial* out here. Give us the old reliable GAZETTE, all the time. J. G.

ADDRESS.

To the Republicans of Allegheny County:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We congratulate you upon the victory you have just achieved. With division and distraction upon every hand, you have come up nobly to the maintenance of your principles and won success when, to all human judgment, it was not merely difficult but nigh impossible. Your organization has been assailed with a bitterness before unheard of. Your candidates traduced and vilified without stint, and every effort made to win you from the support of your party and its nominees; but you have manfully withstood all the assaults made upon you, have maintained the integrity of your organization, and vindicated the character of your candidates, by giving an old-fashioned majority for your whole ticket—a majority as great as when, in ordinary contests, the party was united and harmonious.

In carrying on the campaign thus gloriously ended, we were careful to keep before the people the platform adopted by the Conventions held on the 30th of August last, and to impress on the public mind that the Reforms contemplated by that platform can be effectually carried out only by the Republican party. You have, by your triumphant election of the Republican ticket, endorsed that platform thoroughly, and the future, we have no doubt, will demonstrate that the party is a party of deeds as well as words.

In the name of the great Republican party we thank you, individually, for the manner in which each of you has rallied, in the hour of need, to the support of the right; and our thanks are specially due to the many gentlemen who were chosen to act as Vigilance Committees in the several election districts of the county, and who have, by their unntiring and persevering efforts, contributed so much to bring about the inspiriting result. To their energy and devoted labors, to the persuasive eloquence of the gentlemen who gave their services as public speakers, to the colored men who gave their first vote, in the contest for the protection of their rights, and to the spirit of devotion to Republican principles which so generally prevailed throughout our ranks, we owe the grand success that has been accomplished and to each and all we tender our hearty thanks and congratulations.

On behalf of the Republican Co. Com.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Chairman.
H. M. LONG, B. C. CHRISTY, } Secretaries.

M. FAVRE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The St. Petersburg *Journal* says: "Germany has indeed heard M. Favre protest against a war which the entire French nation hailed with enthusiasm. It is not easy to understand how right and justice can be on the side of France to-day, when M. Favre, in the month of July, maintained the contrary."

Without stopping to discuss the pretended enthusiasm, now so fully contradicted by the Republican Government, through their investigations of the letters of the French Prefects, permit me, Messrs. Editors, to point out the absurdity of that attack against the illustrious French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Favre, like the other republican members of the legislative body, voted against the war, because they did not see any possible reason for it; because they did not want any military glory, because they thought, war is the last vestige of barbarian ages, desirable only for princes who do not care for either the lives or the welfare of their subjects. Does it follow from this that France must submit to the insolent demands of her enemy? Can she deliver in the hands of a hated foe, populations that have been faithful to her? Are men to be tranmitted like cattle against their will, without their assent? When robbers attack you unprepared, you may perhaps give up your money, but you will defend your children to the last.

Mr. Favre was consistent with himself when he went to the camp of the Prussian Despot to inquire about the condition of peace. Ready to sacrifice the wealth of France, he could not sacrifice her honor. What man, what American, would have done otherwise? Dishonesty can set forth such arguments; logic destroys them.

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I should like to know where "she," the old GAZETTE, scared up so many young ones on Tuesday last. I haven't heard of a coal boat rise lately. Will you inform a subscriber if the Ohio river will continue to flow its natural course? Or will the lately elected Representatives to Harrisburg have an act passed turning its course up Saw Mill Run? A RIVER MAN.

Horrible Execution in Virginia.

Four colored men were hung last Friday, at Isle of Wight Court House, in Virginia, for the murder of Joshua Gray. Their names were Peter Newby, Jacob Wallace, Moses Newby and Henry Costen. Wallace was nineteen and Peter Newby thirty-eight years of age. From the reports of the execution in the Virginia papers it appears to have been one of the most horrible on record, surpassing in sickening ghastliness the execution of the four men at Princess Anne. The following is the conclusion of the Richmond *Whig's* report of the Butchery!

The executioner, at the close of their remarks, placed black caps over their heads and adjusted the ropes, when they broke out into the wildest supplication, praying Heaven for mercy. The two auxiliary props were removed at one o'clock, immediately after which the main prop was knocked from beneath the drop, when, with a terrible crash, that sent a shudder through the crowd, two of the criminals were precipitated to the earth by the breaking of the ropes. The middle men, however, remained suspended in the air, but the excitement was intensified by the breaking of two of the strands of the rope around the neck of Moses Newby. Here the crowd without rushed for the door of the jail yard with a yell, but were forced back and prevented from entering by the coolness and nerve of the sheriff's guard. The middle criminals, though dangling in the air, had only fallen three feet, and the neck of neither was broken. The discovery of this fact created the wildest confusion and the most intense excitement among those within the yard, and the prayers of the poor wretches who had gained a temporary respite by the breaking of the ropes, mingled with the oaths and imprecations if the excited mob.

The bodies of Moses Newby and Costen were left hanging seventeen minutes, and all this time the other two men were left standing beneath the scaffold witnessing the terrible torture through which they were soon to pass. Life being declared extinct, at the expiration of the period named, the executioner walked on the platform and severed each of the ropes to which the bodies of the two men were attached, precipitating them in rapid succession at the feet of the other two trembling wretches. The hangman then jumped on the ground, and seizing the ropes still on their necks, dragged them to their coffins and placed them therein. He was a volunteer hangman, and no one approves of his conduct.

The drop was hastily put in position, and the remaining two trembling criminals, more dead than alive, led upon the scaffold and placed in the identical position of those executed before them. At half past one the drop again fell, and the bodies struggled fearfully for eight minutes, when, life being declared extinct, the hangman repeated the conduct mentioned in the case of the first two who were executed. The whole affair was a scene of horror without precedent in the executions in the Commonwealth, and never will be forgotten by any one who witnessed it.

THE building operations in Chicago, including new business structures, residences, etc., during the year 1870, foot up, 116 marble edifices, costing $4,097,500; 196 of brick, costing $2,980,175; 155 frame, costing not less than $5,000 each, $782,000. Grand total of buildings costing not less than $5,000 each, 467; costing in the aggregate, $7,760,575. This does not include small houses erected during the year, costing less than $5,000 each. Of these there are not less than 1,000 averaging $1,000 each, making at least $1,000,000 in all, and swelling the grand total of the cost of building improvements in Chicago during the present year to nearly $9,000,000.

Laws of Business.

BY THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D. Pp. 707. National Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1870.

The design and general character of this book may be learned from the following description of it, which we quote from one of the ablest jurists of the country, Judge R. R. Heath, LL. D.

"The writer well recollects many years ago Sir Edward Sugden, then in the zenith of his power as a lawyer, in one of the English law journals wrote a series of *Letters to a Man of Property*. These letters were written in an attractive and popular style, and seemed to have been at the suggestion of some gentleman who had complained to Sir Edward that he—the gentleman—had frequent occasions for legal advice when immediate action was necessary, and when he could have no access to a lawyer, and was compelled to act on his own responsibility. There was a series of these letters, embracing such legal subjects as would be of greatest interest and use to a country gentleman remote from town, and who had often to act, for want of advice, on his own judgment. Many numbers were written and the journal in which they were published was much sought for both in England and this country. So popular were these letters, and so well did they cover the ground, that they were subsequently collected and published in a book of the size of one of the volumes of a popular novel. The book met with a wide circulation and after Sir Edward became Lord Saint Leonard, it was rewritten, and a new edition given to the public, called, I think, Lord Saint Leonard's Laws of Property, which was still more popular with the legal profession and business men. This work is probably out of print as the writer has not seen a copy for many years.

"The work named at the head of this article was evidently—intentionally or otherwise—modeled after this original, and is, for reasons hereafter given, a great improvement on Lord St. Leonard's book. Who Mr. Parsons is, is known to every lawyer. He is the learned author of many law books that have become classics in the profession; and, if the writer be not mistaken, was a long time on the bench as Chief Justice of his native State, which position he resigned to accept the Professorship of law in Harvard University, which place he now fills. In every position in which he acted he has distinguished himself, whether as a lawyer, judge or lecturer. His mind is accurate, and his memory retentive, so much so that Mr. Justice Parker once said of him, on the bench, when his name was mentioned, that when Parsons once read a case he remembered everything in it save its name.

From such a man the lawyer would hardly expect a bad book, and this book is eminently a good one; and is, as stated, an improvement on Lord St. Leonard's. First, for the reason that while Lord St. Leonard's book was a small one, this is a large one, of some seven hundred pages—treats of far more subjects, and from its greater size is enabled to go, and does go, much more into detail on the subjects treated of.

Some idea may be formed of the comprehensiveness of the book, when it is known that it is written in forty chapters and embraces nearly as many legal subjects, as follows:

"Commercial Law in General; on Infants or Minors; Married Women and their Rights; Sales; Guarantee; Payment; Notes and Bills of Exchange; Agency; Partnership; Arbitration; Carriage of Goods and Passengers by Railroads and other Carriers; Patents; Copyrights; Statute of Limitations; Interest and Usury; Bankruptcy; Shipping; Marine, Fire and Life Insurance; Deeds of Land; Mortgages of Land; Mortgages of Personal Property; Leases; Liens; Liens of Mechanics and Material Men; Pensions for Soldiers and Sailors; the Recovery of Debts; Wills; Executors and Administrators; Guardians; the Stamp Act; and other topics—all of them fully and ably discussed in separate and distinct chapters, and the different subjects are exceedingly well treated and are nearly or quite exhausted in the author's usual lucid style. A second improvement on Lord Saint Leonard's book is that his book had no forms, while this work has more than two hundred of the very best character. Indeed, a lawyer can hardly look for a form that cannot be found in this book, and renders the work a necessity, or almost a necessity, for the younger members of the bar. These forms are mainly, if not entirely, such as have stood the test of judicial criticism; have been approved, and are therefore to be trusted. The author well says: 'He must be a bold lawyer who would undertake to prefer forms of his own make to those which the courts and common usage have sanctioned.' A critical examination of these forms satisfies the writer that they are the best collection that he has ever seen. While the book as an entire is well worthy the attention of all lawyers and business men, young and old, to the young it will be a guide, to the older a refresher of his learning. It will be found, in the general, a safe guide to the man of business when so situated, as he often is, that he cannot take legal advice. It is generally, if not universally, accurate, and the writer commends it as such to the bar and to business men. To business men especially."

Singular Pompeiian Statues.

During the eruptions of Vesuvius, which destroyed the ancient city of Pompeii, those who delayed too long in making their escape fell victims, for the most part, to the pernicious effect of sulphuric and carbonic acid gasses, and were rapidly covered by the shower of fine dust following the eruption, which gradually hardened, formed perfect moulds of the unhappy beings who so miserably perished, from which admirable casts are taken, showing, their forms, features, expressions and attitude, when overtaken by death. At the beginning of the excavations little attention was paid to the natural molds, only a few having been partially cast and preserved, the most remarkable of which were those of a husband, wife and child; the husband, and at the moment of death pressing tightly to his breast nineteen pieces of gold and ninety-one pieces of silver, which were found fitted to his ribs the wife had let fall a coarse linen cover in which were found fourteen bracelets, gold rings, ear-rings, and jewels of less importance. It was only, however, in 1863, that M. Fiorelli had the happy idea of filling those natural molds with a peculiar solution of plaster, by which process the victims are reproduced in their integrity.

The first group reproduced was composed of a man, a woman and two young girls, who had remained within doors until too late; when they attempted to escape by the window or terrace, they were suddenly asphyxiated and covered by the dust, which faithfully preserved the contour of their forms. In 1868, a body thus produced was that of a man who had fallen face downward, whose despair and suffering, his clenched teeth and clenched hands eloquently expressing the agony he had endured. Next in interest is the form of a woman who had fallen on her back, whose right hand leans upon the earth, the left raised, as if trying to ward off danger. To aid her flight, she had raised her vestments. Her form is tall and elegant, her admirably arched foot, encased in strong sandals, being a favorite subject of study to artists. On one of her fingers is a silver mirror and an amber statue representing Cupid. Her hair in the front forms three rows of ringlets, and falls plaited over her back in the manner of the Voltaire perruques.

A remarkable group of three persons has been admirably cast, which is in the highest degree interesting.

A man of high stature and powerfully built, with strong marked features, prominent cheek bones, heavy beard and mustache, is the principal figure; he held in his hands the ear-rings of the two young girls who followed him, and the key to his house, and looks the beau ideal of an old Roman legionary. Over his head he had thrown the corner of his mantel for protection against the noxious gasses or the falling dust and cinders, the expression on his face and that of his daughters being suggestive of suffocation. There is something touching in the spectacle of the two sisters who followed their father, in the precise attitude as they fell supporting each other breathing the same poison, and dying entwined in each other's arms. Both of the figures are of beautiful forms and proportions.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Shakespeare's Skull.

A writer in the *Press* discusses at considerable length a photograph which he has heard of purporting to represent the skull of Shakespeare. He is under the impression that somebody has dug up the skull and made photographs from it. This is a mistake. It is a fact, however, that a plaster-mask of Shakespeare, taken apparently from his face immediately after death, was discovered some years ago in the collection of an ancient German family near Dusseldorf. It has for a few years past been in the possession of Professor Owen, of London, who has kept it in a glass case in the British Museum. Many photographs have been taken from it, and it is probable that it is some rumor about these which has excited the interest of the writer in the *Press*.

There are many reasons for believing that this mask represents the genuine appearance of Shakespeare, and it certainly gives a very different idea of the man from any portrait previously known. The photographs are many in number, and depict the mask from almost every possible point of view, and in every possible aspect. The head, as they exhibit it, was one of the grandest and most massive, and the countenance the most beautiful, intellectual and noble ever beheld. Mr. William Page, the celebrated artist of this city, has for some months been engaged in modeling the head of Shakespeare after these photographs. Although when we last saw it the work was in a very unfinished state, it was exceedingly impressive.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Ten cases just received at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

St. Louis Magnetic Spring, discovered 1869, St. Louis, Gratiot county, Michigan.

This most wonderful Spring is attracting from its Novelty and peculiarities the attention of the world. During the summer of 1869 while the Company were boring for salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proved to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all Nervous Diseases.

SYSTEMS RUN DOWN.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather *run them down* by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY;" in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. All toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. When there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to biliousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute.

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1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 2d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1870.

The banks and discount houses were more liberal to-day in loans, and the market is evidently easier. The disposition to accept first-class paper at 6@10 per cent. and occasionally at a fraction below these figures, is more apparent. There is no longer any fear of "statement day," and the National banks will, for a brief time at least, absorb much good paper that was rapidly passing into the hands of private lenders.

The demand for our home stocks continues light and we make no change in previous quotations.

Private advices from New York report growing confidence in the stock market, and a largely increased volume of business.

Gold has been steady throughout the day at 113¾@113⅝.

There is no decided change in the Government bond market. Prices yielded a little this morning, but afternoon quotations show a steady market, though the dealings are not large.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Bonds—1881	114	114
" 1868	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94	94
Do Scrip	93½	93
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	93¾	93¾
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Chicago & N. W.	81	81½
Do. Preferred	87½	87½
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
St. Paul, Common	44¾	44¾
Do. Preferred	68¾	68¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26	26
Wabash	54¾	54¾
Do preferred	77	77
Adams Express	66¾	67¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, Oct. 12, 1870.

Wall street was slightly disturbed by a piece of gossip which, if true, must exercise some influence on values. The story runs that a prominent Broad street bear on stocks and a German banking firm are to make an important demonstration in the Gold Room to-morrow in the shape of a rush up of cash gold. It is stated the Broad street bear is short of $6,000,000 gold, which he borrowed on time to make deliveries, but that he has bought back $5,000,000 of his short gold, which he is sending from day to day. The German banking firm is re-rented long of gold. The object of the latter named banks will be to force up gold to the loan market. Gold now sold by New York city banks is $12,000,000, against $31,000,000 a year ago. It is supposed that every $ squeeze in the last gold could be made by a few individuals. Money market more easy and the demand supplied to a greater than usual. Rates on call 6@7 among the stock brokers, while the leading government bonds and sound railway bonds are in demand. Government bonds were borrowed for to-morrow, seller's option, at 1@1½ per cent. Gold sold at 113¾, last three months, 113¾.

Petroleum Crude.

Vista Oil Works 500, account Phillips & Bacon Pet. Co; Rock Oil Works 500, account Rock Oil Co; Vista Oil Works 500, account L. W. Young; Peace Oil Works 600, account H. S. Peace; Continental Oil Works 500, account D. C. Reese; Brilliant Oil Works 500, account A. S. Goldrick; Diamond Oil Works 500, account D. C. Reese; Crystal Oil Works 500, account Phillips & Keyser; Vista Oil Works 500, account same; Vista Oil Works 500, account Warren, King & Co; Washington Oil Co. 500, account Fisher Bros; Standard Oil Co. 500, account same.

Refined Petroleum.

Philadelphia, October 12.—Crude dull but unchanged, with sales of nothing reported at 9½@9¾c. Refined dull and weak; sales of 1,000 bbls reported at 19½c. Naphtha dull at 12½@13c. Benzine dull at 15@15½c. Crude in bulk 8½@9c. Refined 19½@20c. Naphtha 12½@13c. Benzine 15@15½c.

Pittsburgh Petroleum.

Oil City, October 12.—Crude dull at 8½c. Refined dull at 19½c. Naphtha 12½c. Benzine 15c.

Petroleum Exports.

New York, October 12.—Petroleum exports for the week ending to-day, 1,000 bbls crude and 1,000 bbls refined.

Petroleum Imports.

New York, October 12.—Petroleum imports for the week ending to-day, 1,000 bbls crude and 1,000 bbls refined.

Petroleum Receipts.

New York, October 12.—Petroleum receipts for the week ending to-day, 1,000 bbls crude and 1,000 bbls refined.

Petroleum Stocks.

New York, October 12.—Petroleum stocks, 1,000 bbls crude and 1,000 bbls refined.

Petroleum Shipments.

New York, October 12.—Petroleum shipments for the week ending to-day, 1,000 bbls crude and 1,000 bbls refined.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1870.

Business generally was very quiet to-day but now that the election is over, and the excitement in regard to politics is rapidly subsiding, we may reasonably expect an early improvement in trade, and it is earnestly hoped that these expectations will be fully realized. It is true, business is fair for the season, it has been a great deal worse, and it might be considerably better the grain trade is reported unsatisfactory by dealers, which is owing mainly to the fact that there is no outlet, no demand for shipment east, and the demand is entirely local, and this being the case, the competition for local trade is so strong, that there is little or no margin, and, as is well known, this is a very important matter. This accounts for the dullness as there is no inducement to stimulate operators to make business, as they can see no promise of any return. The grocery trade is fair; country orders continue to come in pretty freely, and while the market is reported steady there is no change to make in quotations. It is worthy of notice that the receipts of apples have been unusually large this season, and never before, perhaps, was the market so constantly glutted as at present. Butter, eggs and all kinds of country produce, of good quality and in good condition, is selling on arrival at quotations.

APPLES—The supply is unprecedentedly large and the market dull though prices are unchanged, at $2@3 per bbl. for fair to choice, the bulk of the sales at $2.25@2.50.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 7½@8 cents per gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots 9½.

BAKING POWDER — Banner ¼-lb cans $1.75 per dozen; ½-lb cans $3.25; 1 lb cans, $6 per doz.

BEESWAX—Sales at 26 to 28 cents.

BUTTER—Receipts to-day fair; butter is in steady demand, and is selling readily at 20@23. There is very little inquiry for common or medium, which is owing to the fact that lard is generally preferred for cooking purposes, besides being much cheaper.

CANDLES—Sales of prime small white (new crop) at 22 per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at 6@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6.50 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CHEESE—Receipts to-day; butter is in steady demand, and is selling readily at 20@23. There is very little inquiry for common or medium, which is owing to the fact that lard is generally preferred for cooking purposes, besides being much cheaper.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales new crop peaches (halves) at 9¾@10.

EGGS—Quiet and uncanged—receipts not large, but the supply is said to be fully up to the demand.

CHESTNUTS—Receipts as yet very meagre; quoted at $6 per bushel.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is selling sold in small lots, from store, at 95@$1 per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at 6@8 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales new crop peaches (halves) at 9¾@10.

EGGS—Quiet and uncanged—receipts not large, but the supply is said to be fully up to the demand.

CHEESE—Receipts as yet very meagre; quoted at 20

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting this evening at half past seven o'clock.

Alderman Bolster yesterday committed Jno. Probst to the work house for ninety days for disorderly conduct.

Since City Hall was placed in good condition for amusement purposes it has proved a source of great revenue to the city.

Priscilla Simmons made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday against Patrick Hays, for seduction under promise of marriage. Warrant issued.

Personal.—Mayor Brush is absent from the city on a business trip to Philadelphia. Deputy Mayor Nichols is attending to the business of the office during his absence.

Admitted.—In the U. S. Court, yesterday morning, on motion of James Veech, Esq., Guy K. Farquhar, Esq., of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., was admitted to practice and duly sworn.

Alleged Larceny.—William Bratz made information at the Mayor's office yesterday charging Peter Hoffman with the larceny of a pair of pants, a coat and fifteen dollars in cash. A warrant was issued.

The work on the new Fifth avenue Market House goes on very slowly, and we are quite sure that the people residing in the outer wards will be disappointed as to the time of its completion. The contractors should be stirred up with a sharp stick.

Wm. Smith and Henry Hohenemyer engaged in a fight last night on Chestnut street, Allegheny. Tuesday night's work is the first information for disorderly conduct being preferred before Alderman Bolster yesterday, he of the unpronounceable name being prosecutor. The usual papers were issued.

Pocket Picked.—A lady from Johnstown came to the city yesterday morning, and while on the train or in passing through the Union Depot, her pocket was picked of a handsome pocket book containing a considerable sum of money. The pocket book was subsequently found near the Union Depot but the money had been abstracted.

A chap made a wager on the election, in which he pledged to climb the telegraph pole at Pitcher's corner at noon on Sunday, next to get at the top for three hours, with a flag in his hand and a pipe on his back with the words, "A fool in politics" printed thereon. The forfeit is $25, which we suppose will be saved by the fulfillment of the contract.

Serious Runaway.—Tuesday evening, as Mr. Jesse Sutton was driving along River avenue, Allegheny, in the Eighth ward, his horses, attached to a heavy wagon, became frightened at a box fire, and ran away. Mr. Sutton was thrown from the vehicle, to the road, and fell in front of the wheels, two of which passed over his left arm, breaking it in two places.

Today the sale of seats for single nights of the Opera season takes place at Charlotte Blume's music store, Fifth avenue. There are many choice seats remaining unsold, and doubtless there will be a rush for them. The success the company has met with in Chicago, where they are engaged this week, is wonderful. The season here promises to be brilliant.

Chartiers Railway.—The work on the Chartiers Valley Railway is progressing slowly but surely. The road is graded and ballasted to Canonsburg and the track has been laid to Woodville, on the north side of the river, a distance of one-fourth of a mile every day, and will probably extend to Canonsburg by the middle of November. The cutting at Washington, and in fact all along the road, are becoming important with the grading.

A Misunderstanding.—Miss Kitty Crew and Henry Goldstein have had a misunderstanding in regard to $180. Miss Crew claims that she gave to Goldstein that amount to purchase for her a gold watch and chain, but that he never bought the watch or returned the money. The case was heard before Alderman McMasters yesterday, when the magistrate held Goldstein to bail in the sum of $2,000 for trial at Court on a charge of larceny by bailee.

The simple increase in the business of the Singer Sewing Machine Company last year was equal to the entire sales of the Weed Company, more than twice the entire sales of the Empire or American Machines, and nearly twice the entire sales of the Florence. Considering that the Singer Company has the less effort to sell their Machines than any other Company, does not this show that the Singer Machine is the best? Call at No. 58 Fifth street and see the recent improvements on this wonderful machine.

A Grand Concert was held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Mansfield on Tuesday evening last, given by the choir of the church, assisted by the Pittsburgh Quartette Club, and under the direction of Mr. George M. Alexander. The attendance was very large and the entertainment afforded was very superior and reflected great credit upon all who took part in it. Not a performer but who added to the heartiest encomiums from the audience. The programme comprised choice gems of classical and modern music, and the rendition of the several quintettes, quartettes, trios, duets and solos was in all cases fine and in some cases of rare excellence. The piano used on the occasion was from the music store of Hoffman & Hale, 57 Fifth avenue, and was of the celebrated Hallet, Davis & Co. manufacture. The concert will amply bear early repetition.

The Climax of all Republicans are due to the citizens of Allegheny and the Atlantic Telegraph Company for their accurate and full returns received Tuesday night of the elections. The returns were received in the rooms of the Executive Committee, where prompt advices were received and read to the crowd assembled on Fifth street.

The operator in charge was Mr. W. A. Marshall, who proved himself an efficient hand at the instrument.

Thanks are due to Mr. T. L. Clinton, the worthy superintendent of the Pittsburgh office of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the means of obtaining news from all quarters. The Western Union Company also were on hand as usual, and worked with great successfully to satisfy the great clamor for news on election day's election.

Return our thanks to them for their attentions and services—especially to our courteous friend Superintendent Gibson and Mr. David Loyd who worked vigorously.

During Robbery.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock Tuesday night Mr. James Pearson, operator in Rogers' Photograph Rooms, was attacked on the Hand street bridge by two ruffians, knocked down and robbed of all the money and valuables he had about his person. After the man was across the bridge the villains attacked him and one of them struck him a blow on the head, felling him to the ground, after going through him left the city. He lay there some time but finally recovered sufficiently to reach a house on Caldwell street. Several thousand dollars of counterfeit bills were confined in the chamber of his valise, and lost they became more frequent, we would suggest the propriety of the construction of a railing on the bridge, so as to protect persons who be cross the bridge after dark, as nothing is not done the travel will find a safer route.

The Cantata Concert To-Night.

The second concert of the Cantata Society will take place to-night at the new and beautiful Concert Hall attached to the Mercantile Library building on Penn street. The arrangements has been arranged with a view of developing the wealth of talent and art comprised in this home association of amateur vocalists, and present gems of exquisite beauty, selected with rare taste and judgment from the popular of modern composers. A rare musical treat can safely be anticipated by all who attend, and probably, before the season is over, visited the elegant new hall will be afforded the delight of enjoying a concert in one of the finest and most commodious halls devoted to amusement west of the mountains. There will be no seats held in reserve, but there is quite a large number of reserved seats in the hall, for all are equally good. Let no lover of music fail to put in an appearance to-night.

The Aged Women's Home.

We will remind our readers that the Bazaar is still in vogue, and is to continue throughout the present week. We are glad to see that the stock of fancy and other goods, so large and varied in its assortment, is not much reduced, although considerable remains. We had, yesterday, renewed evidence that the interest continues to improve in quality, if improvement is possible, and that they are more and more appreciated by increased numbers every day. The noonday and evening meals will be served as usual every day this week, and we would especially ask all to bear in mind that on Friday evening there will be exhibited a variety of choice and classic tableaux, not previously produced. Comfortable seats will be provided for a large audience. We hope to see every seat and all the standing room occupied. Let no one, unless unavoidably prevented, miss this opportunity to spend a happy and joyous hour, fill the treasury of the Association and make glad the devoted women, who have with so much diligent and uncomplaining toil labored in the good cause.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless on the bench, Josiah Cohen, Esq., presented the petition of C. Yeager & Co., merchants of this city, asking that Messrs. Kennedy, Campbell & Co., of New Castle, Pa., be declared bankrupts. The petitioning creditors allege that Messrs. Kennedy, Campbell & Co. are indebted to them in the sum of $600.00, which amount remains unpaid. The petitioner alleged that the said firm, in contemplation of bankruptcy and insolvency, gave warrants to confess judgment in favor of John Knox and A. Allred, and others of New Castle, with a view of giving them preference over other creditors, and that they have transferred their property to be sold under the executions issued on the judgments, and further that they have committed other acts of bankruptcy. A rule to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted was allowed and made returnable on the 16th inst. An injunction has also been granted out of the Circuit Court restraining the execution or the creditors from making sale of the property seized.

BOY SHOT.

Trifling With Pistols—Another Victim—On the Verge of Death.

It is a repetition of the old story. Playing with, or to use a stronger Saxon—fooling with a gun, and a life almost destroyed. The transaction occurred at Braddock's Field, Monday. A Mr. McClenachie, rented by John Baughman, a small house on the Braddock road. There was a shot gun, which attracted the tenant's attention. He inquired if it was loaded, and was answered in the negative. Taking it up with the hammer drawn back he pointed it at a son of Daniel McCain, aged about 14 years, who was standing near by. The hammer fell, and eight shot were lodged in the boy's body. One entered the right breast, ranged and lodged in the same side of the vitals. The boy fell to the ground and with the assistance of his father was carried home, where medical attention was secured. He was living at last accounts, but in a very precarious condition.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Reports of Committees, &c.

A meeting of the Central Board of Education was held in the rooms of the Board, Lloyd & Black's building, Fourth avenue, at ten o'clock yesterday, Wednesday, October 12, 1870.

Members Present—Messrs. Craig, Cuddy, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Hartman, Mays, Neckermann, Nobbs, Sims, Taylor and President Wilson.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Jones, Jeremy & Pearson, asking for a reduction on school tax on property in the Thirteenth ward, was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Hartman moved that a committee of two be appointed to investigate the matter, in connection with the Secretary, and report at the next meeting.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Hartman and Nobbs.

Several other applications for exonerations were presented and referred to the above committee.

The report of the City Superintendent for the month of September, which we published last week, was presented and read by the Secretary. Report received and filed.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Appended to the above report in addition to what we have previously published was the following relative to Evening Schools.

Number of Evening Schools open		10
"	Teachers employed	32
"	Male pupils enrolled	1,056
"	Female " "	234
Total number enrolled		1,290
Average attendance of Males		750
" " Females		1064
Total average attendance		923

The efficiency of the colored school has been greatly increased since my previous visit; the discipline is excellent and the interest manifested on the part of the pupils is very marked indeed.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the City Superintendent was presented and referred to the Committee on Printing with instructions to have five thousand copies printed.

EXPENDITURES.

Mr. John A. Sergeant, Secretary of the Board, presented the following:

GENTLEMEN: I would most respectfully report that since your meeting of september 30th that warrants to the amount of twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents ($26,258 74) have been drawn on the Treasury for salaries and other expenses, including ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and twelve cents ($10,895 12) for the High School building. The report was received and filed.

The report of the Principal of the High School was presented, and referred to the Committee on Music and High School.

Mr. Hartman called attention to the fact that a certain publishing firm was smuggling certain books into the schools which had not been adopted or recommended by this Board, and it should not be encouraged.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Text Books. Carried.

Mr. Craig moved to amend by referring the matter to the City Superintendent.

The motion to refer was then adopted.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Mr. Nobbs presented the following report:

Your Committee on Teachers and Salaries would respectfully report having granted additional teachers to the following schools:

Highland, one Grammar teacher; Liberty, Howard, Lincoln, Forbes and Springfield, one primary each.

We would recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in case of additional teachers being granted to sub-districts, after the annual allotment, said teachers shall only commence when the required number of pupils are in attendance.

Your committee have had application from teachers desiring to attend the evening lectures for developing the wealth of talent and art comprised in this home association of amateur vocalists, and present gems of exquisite beauty, selected with rare taste and judgment from the popular of modern composers. A rare musical treat can safely be anticipated by all who attend, and probably, before the season is over, visited the elegant new hall will be afforded the delight of enjoying a concert in one of the finest and most commodious halls devoted to amusement west of the mountains. There will be no seats held in reserve, but there is quite a large number of reserved seats in the hall, for all are equally good. Let no lover of music fail to put in an appearance to-night.

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THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Carroll & Snyder, vs. Huckenstein, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $143 81.

The first case taken up this morning was that of Alexander Stewart vs. Samuel Hosack, et al. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendants diverting a stream and causing it to flow from its natural course, through plaintiff's land. The property alleged to have been damaged is in East Deer township. Verdict for plaintiff, and damages assessed at 6½ cents.

The next case taken up was that of Walter Ure vs. George Seitz, this was an action to recover $650 for medical services rendered. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

194	Steinocher & Silverman vs Megraw et ux.	
115	Skirball & Livingstone vs the E. T. & M. Ins. Co.	
196	Loreck vs Vernon et al.	
197	O'Neil vs Reed et al.	
207	Reed vs Pittsburgh St. Brick Co.	
219	Maratta vs Nipp et al.	
221	Stevenson et ux. vs Gaster.	
222	Carr vs Miller.	
223	Smith vs ——.	
225	Durming vs Simmonds et al.	

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, [October 12.—In the case of D. L. Patterson & Co. vs. Coulter & Anderson, taken up on Friday last, plaintiff was compelled to take a non-suit.

The first case taken up was that of Jesse Reed vs. Robert D. Clark. This was an action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the sinking of a coal barge. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of George Froelich vs. David Moos. This was an action on contract. On trial.

TRIALS FOR TRIAL.

289	John J. Case vs. Jacob H. Walter.	
168	McCafferty vs. Lannahan.	
2	Hartzell vs. Stoner & Co.	
6	Ecker vs. Welsh.	
10	Renna vs. Morrison.	
11	Kirk vs. Wilson.	
12	McCredie vs. McCrede.	
15	Sprout vs. Sprout.	

Board of Health vs. Morgan, 8 cases.
" " " Schmidt, 11 cases.
" " " Conrady, 5 cases.
" " " C. Wagner, 2 cases.
" " " Bandy, 1 case.
" " " Bein, 10 cases.
" " " Taylor, 3 cases.
" " " Friend, 3 cases.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, October 12.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Connor, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Geo. Limegrover. Verdict not guilty and defendant pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Limegrover, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Thomas O'Donor. A verdict of guilty was rendered and the defendant recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The next case was that of the Commonwealth vs. Catharine Mary, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Elizabeth Dyer. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

Jacob Heisler was then called into court and plead guilty to seven indictments for larceny. D. S. McKnight prosecutor in six of them, and Walter Ewing prosecutor in the other. Sentence deferred.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Sylvester Lee was then taken up. The defendant was charged, on oath of Henry Howard, with striking Howard over the head with a club, inflicting severe bodily injuries. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

Commonwealth vs. John Powers, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of his wife, Mary Powers. The parties reside in Lawrenceville, and had a difficulty one night, when it is said Powers struck his wife a severe blow on the head with a lamp, trying to burn her and do her bodily harm. This occurred on the 22d of September last. On trial.

Before adjourning the crier announced that the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Robert and "Redbird" Dickson would be taken up first Thursday morning, and all witnesses must be present.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

268	Com. vs. John Reilly.	
376	"	George Pennington.
334	"	John Powers.
294	"	Edward Ward.
367	"	Robert Dickson, et al.
174	"	Charles Stein, 2 cases.
294	"	Catharine Murphy.
361	"	Mary Holland.
357	"	Jeremiah Smith.
320	"	John Lisa.
319	"	Frederick Eckert
438	"	John McCarthy.
153	Com. vs.	William Griffith.
456	"	Robert Anel.
25	"	Morgan Price.
438	"	Alf. A. McGinnis.
409	"	John Lower.
400	"	Elizabeth Richards, et al.
398	"	Herman Eckel, et al.
446	"	Jacob Shaffer, 2 cases.
446	"	Hugh Gelson.
457	"	John Oliver.
427	"	Julius Bush, 3 cases.
391	"	Barnard Gray, 4 cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

455	Com. vs.	Wm. Pierce.
451	"	Fred Bauser.
453	"	Wm. Swellen.
454	"	A. A. Cronial.
457	"	John Oliver.
432	"	Joseph Myers, et al.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at School Room No. 5 Scott Township.

The Scott Township Teachers' Association met, according to previous adjournment, at School Room No. 5, (Woodville,) Miss Lizzie D. Snodgrass, teacher.

The exercises of the forenoon consisted of the regular school recitations, and were conducted in an excellent manner, doing credit alike to pupils and teacher. The order was excellent, of such a character that no one could take exception to it. At the close of these exercises remarks were made by different members of the Board of Education, teachers from adjoining townships and visitors interested in the advancement of our common school system. Prominent among the topics discussed were, first, System of examining and overdoing the minds of the children with an unlimited number of studies. The second question discussed was the mistake made by many parents with reference to private schools. I heartily concur with the remark made that private schools in many instances are most ruinous to our common school system.

First, by taking from among the masses of children who attend our common schools those brighter intellects which should be examples for those less brilliant, thus damaging the progress of the school and robbing the public school teacher of that credit which is due to him alone, and conferring the honor on the teachers of our private schools, whose only work has been the developing of the ideas inculcated by the public school teacher, and whose labor is as nothing in comparison with those of the former. There have been objections raised to the system of common schools, by those who by wealth or birth feel something of an aristocratic notion that their children will be contaminated by coming in contact with those of the lower classes, and will imbibe the notions of the ignoble throng. This opinion is unreasonable and founded on arrogance and pride. If children have inculcated into their mental constitutions the idea that they are better than those around them, and that the mark of distinction consists in rank and birth, they are in maturer years, be convinced that they have missed their calculations; and that the luckless boy whom they were taught to despise is a true, noble man, while they are base, ignoble slaves.

The discussion of these topics closed the exercises for the forenoon. A motion to adjourn for one hour was made and carried. Institute then adjourned to meet at one o'clock P. M.

During the hour of adjournment the audience regaled themselves on the bountiful supply of rich and delicate provisions, furnished by the unsparing hands of kind and indigent patrons. The hour was pleasantly and, as pleasant hours usually do, rapidly by.

At 1 o'clock, the meeting was again called to order by the President, Prof. J. M. Phillips. First in order was an essay by Miss L. K. McMillen, subject—"The Teacher's Profession." The composition was good and the performance well rendered: and we are only sorry that some of those teachers who bring disfavor and disgrace on their profession, and some of those persons outside of the profession who speak disparagingly of it, were not there to hear it. This was followed by a select reading by Miss L. D. Snodgrass. The selection read was, "Dissolve the Union." This popular selection was read in an interesting and entertaining manner. The next performance, worthy of notice, was a lecture by Miss Neely, on the subject of "Mathematical Geography." The production was truly excellent and gave good evidence that the lady had given the subject a thorough investigation. This was followed by an essay from the pen of Miss Ella Hawes, subject—"The Schoolmarm and his Mission." This lady is an excellent writer, and some of her productions are of the highest order; among which the present production held the first rank. The popularity of the subject rendered it interesting, and considerable effort was made to have the essay published, which the lady declined to have done.

Let those who seek reform first reform themselves, reform the church, and pave the way for their own salvation, and not commence reform where it is not needed—not to attempt a reformation that will result in desolation. Let them beware how they attempt to undermine that great political party whose platform has ever been founded on the protection of right, lest happily thee be formed to fight against the best interests of their children, the weal of the Republic and ordinance of God.

This performance closed the programme for the day. After the transaction of miscellaneous business together with the adoption of a programme for the next meeting of the Association, the Institute adjourned to meet in the Grammar Department of the Mansfield Public School, on Saturday, October 15th, at which time a large audience and interesting exercises are anticipated. Let every friend of education turn out.

M'C.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—"East Lynne, or the Elopement," was reproduced at the Opera House last evening to a large and select audience. It will be repeated this evening.

ACADEMY.—Little Zoe, the child wonder, is beyond all question the most daring trapeze performer of her age that has ever appeared before an American audience. The Academy of Music, where she is now filling an engagement, is nightly crowded to see her leap from the gallery to the stage. There are numerous other attractions at the Academy, as will be seen by reference to the amusement columns.

VARIETIES.—The attractions at the Varieties theatre are not only numerous, but novel. The most astounding feat now performed there for the amusement of the patrons of the establishment is the "Dead Shot," who shoots an apple off a young lady's head with a pistol loaded with ball cartridge. Moffitt and Barlow, the wags, also contribute to the "funny business" during the present week.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The sale of season tickets for the grand English Opera now in progress at the Academy on Monday, has been unprecedentedly large. The sale of single seats commences to-day and will continue until Saturday evening at Blume's music store.

Pearl Mill Real Estate.—The lot 119 feet on Locust street, by 167 feet to old canal, upon which the Pearl Mill stood, and the lot corner Robeson and School streets, 54 by 129 feet, upon which the Pearl Mill stables and wagon sheds now stand, will be sold on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

The Eclipse Coal Hod will outwear any in the market.

THE ELECTION RESULTS.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.

	Negley.	Hopkins.	Frew.
Previously reported	8822	6238	1141
Crescent	15	33	1
Lower St. Clair	63	129	8
Stowe	56	48	10
Penn	168	94	9
Elizabeth, 1st P'ct	55	63	18
" 2d "	66	1	0
" 3d "	53	14	0
" 4 h "	87	34	17
Patton	116	80	19
Wilkins	284	127	20
Snowden	143	64	1
Upper St. Clair	81	53	0
Scott, 1st Precinct	85	43	18
Scott, 2d Precinct	42	52	7
Robinson, 1st P'ct	96	53	10
Union	175	37	11
N. Versailles	53	55	24
S. Fayette	118	41	12
Jefferson	113	6	6
Forward	89	59	6
	10,655	7478	1337

Negley's majority over Hopkins.....3,177
Negley's majority over Frew.....9,318
Majority over all other.....1,840

Seven districts yet to be heard from, namely: Findley, Moon, Neville, South Versailles, 2d precinct, Union Borough, and two precincts of Baldwin. Those will increase Negley's majority.

On the Senatorial result we have received eighty districts which give the following figures.

Anderson	13,082
Swearingen	10,940
Gordon	1,807

Walton's vote for Assembly, in the same county, is 6,700, against Kerr's of 13,123.

Local Elections.

We publish below the result of the election for local officers in the several districts designated:

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Burgess—Wm. P. Hamilton. Council—J. W. Carr, M. F. Cassidy, Schmidt, 11 cases. J. P. McCord, David J. Morgan. Justice of the Peace—Wm. H. Barker. Assessor—Wm. Gough. Constable—Wm. Stemler. Auditor—M. McVay.

MONONGAHELA BOROUGH.

Burgess—James McClain. Council—John Beck, Henry Fleckner, Nathan Brokaw, Edward Burnett, Thomas Edgar. School Directors—Richard Perry, Thos. Kearnon. Auditor—Joseph Kepler. Constable—Henry Myers. Judge of Election—Richard Perry. Inspectors—John Kepler and Thomas Porter. Assessor—Thomas Rossiter. Assistant Assessors—James Shearer and James O'Neill. Justice of the Peace—B. W. Stauffer.

ST. CLAIR BOROUGH.

Burgess—Anthony Newmeyer. Justice of the Peace—John Rauber, Councilmen—Jacob Hartmann, Sr., John Nussen, Nic. Steimer, William P. Davis, Francis S. Hogel. School Directors—Peter Forrester, three years; T. F. Grindle, three years; Benjamin Elliott, two years. Auditor—James Bown, three years; John M'Creery, two years. Judge of Election—Wm. Judge. Inspectors—Wm. Bown and John Q. Workman. Assessor—Wm. H. Siack. Assistant Assessors—Wm. F. Richardson and C. H. Hartman. Treasurer—John Caskey. Constable—Robert Wilson. Township Clerk—Robert Wilson.

Allentown Borough—The election in the Borough of Allentown resulted as follows: Burgess, James Suter; School Directors, Thos. S. Maple, Henry Havlin; Council, Chas. Michel, John Lisa, James Adam Allis. Judge of Election, J. D. Evans; Constable, Samuel Ansell; Assessor, John Crouch; Assistant Assessors, Adam Allis, T. G. Jones; Judges of Elections, Benj. McLain; Inspector, James Suter; Auditor, James F. Grimes. The borough gave an average of one vote to the Reformers.

The Weekly Gazette.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE is the largest, cheapest and best family newspaper published in Pennsylvania. It presents each week, in convenient quarto form, forty-eight solid columns of reading matter, original and selected, and made up to suit the wants of country readers. It is thoroughly reliable in politics, advocating the protection of home labor and the general principles of the great Union Republican party. A carefully edited agricultural column will prove a valuable feature to the farmers, while the Literary, Religious, Political, Telegraph and General News departments are kept up to the fullest extent, and make it a most comprehensive, enterprising and successful family newspaper. The city goods, grocers, and produce markets are freshly and correctly reported in each edition, and the full reports of cattle sales and operations here and elsewhere for the current week are regularly furnished. Two editions are made, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday, in order to suit the country mails, and subscribers should designate which day's publication they desire. A very limited number of unobjectionable advertisements are published in the WEEKLY GAZETTE, as space is too valuable to be used for other than news purposes.

Terms per year: One copy, $1 50; in clubs of ten at $1 25; in clubs of ten, $11 50, and a copy gratuitous to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies are sent free post paid to any address.

Wreck of the Pearl Mill at Auction.—The engines, boilers, shafting, iron, copper, machinery, &c., &c., now standing on Locust street, Allegheny, will be sold on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. There is an immense amount of material in this sale. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Before purchasing your Coal Scuttle, examine the Patent Eclipse Coal Hod, at R. Stevenson & Co., Federal street Allegheny. Dealers are referred to advertisement.

Every Housekeeper must have one or more Coal Hods. Buy and try the Patent Eclipse Coal Hod.

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The Eclipse Coal Hod, recently patented will take the place of all others.

The Hog.

A writer in the Chicago *Post* grows eloquent in the praise of the hog. We quote:

The hog has been in disrepute for a long time, at least ever since he began to play his part in the ancient religions. It is fashionable to ridicule and denounce him, to call him a filthy brute, and to insist that he is the dire author of leprosy, consumption, cancer scrofula, and the most disgusting diseases that afflict humanity. This is the teaching of predjudice, not of science.

The hog outlives all hostility, and laughs, so to speak, at the success of his slanderers. Still is the reeking roast pig the sacrifice of many a dinner table, and still is the rural ceiling festooned with the savory sausage and the smoke house fragrant with ham. We deal with facts, not sentiment. The hog is a true cosmopolite—a citizen of the world. He increases and multiplies and inherits every part of the inhabitable globe. He is as ubiquitous as the bat. He does not stand in high repute for his manners, but he is most accommodating, thriving with equal content in the sty of the rich and the kitchen of the indigent. He will allow sometimes, but naturalists tell me that he does this for the sake of cleanliness, which is next to Godliness—for the same reason that the Pacific Islanders grease themselves. Among his quaint peculiarities are his grunt of satisfaction and his squeal of remonstrance and reproach. He should never be fed till he stops his squealing; it is the approved method of breaking him of the habit.

Homer, in his Odyssey, honored the swineskeeper with the confidence of Ulysses—and why not? The hog, called Sus by the ancients, was the most enterprising and sagacious of animals. The gamekeeper of Sir Henry Mildmay actually broke a black sow to hunt game in the woods; and she ran in the hunt with wonderful success. She would track game, back and stand, and point partriges, pheasants, snipes and rabbits, as skillfully as a bred pointer. She would bound in response to a whistle, and would wag her head and squeal with delight on being shown a gun.

The Babylonian Talmud says: "Cursed be he that breedeth hogs;" and the history of the Maccabees tells us that the scribe Eleazar walked straight to the tortures of persecution rather than eat a slice of spare rib, heroically preferring the martyr's stake to the pork steak. This animal has been under the ban of many religions. The Mohammedans learned from the Jews, as the Jews had previously learned from the Egyptians, to hate him because he perversely declined to "chew the cud;" but he still manages to masticate and digest considerable pottage in the course of a year.

The hog is the product of nature's most economical thought. There is no part that cannot be utilized. His flesh, fat, bristles, hair, hoofs and bones are all turned to account. "The divisions of his unctious body, says Apicius, "are as familiar as the divisions of the earth. His ears and feet go to souse; his brains are a choice dish for the epicure. His tail has for ages been chained by successive generations of children as their peculiar property. Tradition points out low to appropriate it; roast on the coals, take in the fingers and eat without salt."

The hog is the staff of life—the arch enemy of famine—the poor man's best friend. Moreover, in his earlier days, he is strikingly playful, frisky, cunning and graceful—as much more interesting than a human infant of the same age as the latter is more interesting than so much putty. In adult pighood he is omniverous and self-reliant, bold and expeditionary, and he breeds faster, grows faster and keeps cheaper than any other domestic animal.

America is pre-eminently the home of the hog—he is a logical deduction from Indian corn. He was introduced to Virginia in 1609, and here he multiplied so rapidly that the colonists were compelled to palisade Jamestown—high to keep out the Indians, close to keep out the hogs. Mrs. Hog can produce ten to twenty at a birth, as often as twice a year. The descendants of a single pair, allowing six young to a litter, would amount to six millions in fifty years. The gratitude of the country is due to Cincinnati for that, by assiduous harvesting, she keeps down the inundation which constantly threatens to overwhelm us in an uncommon ruin.

Old Style Landscape Gardening.

Elvaston Castle, the residence of the Earl of Harrington, is the most wonderful place in England, and probably in the world, for its topiary work as well as collection of evergreens. Here are piceа pinsepos 30 feet high, abies menesziі and douglasii 35 feet high, hemlocks much finer than those in America. The grand entrance through the golden gates opened only on state occasions, is bordered on one side by a variegated holly-hedge, with occasional standards of Irish yew, and on the other side (being divided by great masses of golden yew in a setting of common yew) is a line of golden and Irish yews, backed by a row of pinus nobilis; at the end of each grand avenue in a superb golden yew 29 feet high and as broad; from this you pass into three distinct and separate gardens, each more extraordinary than the other in size and the figure of the topiary work. Entire cottages cut out of yew, yew arbors 20 feet high, having a base 30 feet square, with a succession of steps; the top surmounted by two peacocks, six feet long and three or more feet high, the head and figure nicely cut, and the tails, in golden yew, are allowed to remain unclipped and feathery. One very extraordinary house in yew, with several gables, is surmounted by two birds, one in a nest, the other attempting to fly out, each larger than the largest eagle. There are also perfectly green cones of English yew, 40 feet high, with golden heads (caps of golden yew,) these standing in a double base or platform of English yew, 25 to 30 feet square, and 12 to 15 inches high, perfectly smooth and flat, as if made of slate; there are also long alleys of smooth turf bordered by alternate Irish and golden yews, the latter tied close in by wires to keep them pyramidal and surmounted by golden crowns; other avenues of Irish junipers and golden cypress. In one of the gardens (each divided from the other by clipped yew hedges 20 feet high, with occasional arches) are group of Chinese barrels cut out of juniper. In this garden a fine effect is produced by a large circle, 100 feet in diameter, made of large triangles of alternating golden and green yews, dovetailing into each other, and kept down (6 inches high) so as to produce a brilliant parterre. One of the most effective things, however, is the Vandyck Walk, a covered irregular walk through an arbor thickened at the bottom by box and close over the head, the light being admitted by occasional loop holes.

Napoleon's Alleged Fortune.

The London *Times* makes the following very noteworthy statement respecting the "large fortune" which the Emperor Napoleon is supposed to have accumulated during his reign.

"Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Napoleon, who has been the chief of the French State for nearly twenty-two years, and its almost absolute master for nearly eighteen, retains no private property but a small cottage which came to him from his mother. Call it rashness, call it overweening confidence, or call it a generous recklessness, it is proved by the event that he did not devote his reign to the accumulation of money. Whatever he has received from France he has spent in the country, in accordance with the social system which was established with the empire. That system was, no doubt, extravagant in the extreme. No contemporary sovereign has held such a court. Czar, who owns vast domains as his own private property, besides ignoring the limitations of a civil list in dealing with the public treasury, could not maintain such splendor. The Sultan may squander his millions, but his oriental magnificence has been mere shabbiness by the side of Paris. What our own court is we all use, and, as we know its cost, we may, when we compare it with that of the French Emperor, form some judgment of his expenses. Napoleon III. will leave his German place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as he entered France in 1848. The Empress has, indeed, her jewels, gifts at her marriage and on her fete days; but these are her private property, the state jewels being now in the hands of the French Government at Tours. She has besides, an hereditary property in Spain, and then Prince Imperial has a house which has been bequeathed to him, near Trieste. This, we believe, is all that remains to the family which lately were supreme in France."

CHAS. M. CHADWICK, who has been employed in Leavenworth for about a year past in the ticket office of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, died in the calaboose last week, from the effects of beating his head against the bars of his cell, while under the influence of delirium tremens. Mr. Chadwick formerly lived in Chicago, where he became well known as the proprietor and manager of the Varieties Theater, and also "Chadwick's Exchange." When residing there he had a wife and four children, from whom he separated, and came here with a woman, formerly an attache of his theater. The